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Agricultural.

MACOMB COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

Annual Meeting at Romeo on Thursday Last-A Large Attendance and an Inter-

esting Meeting. The annual meeting of the Macomb Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held at Romeo last week, and drew out a large attendance of stockmen, a number coming from S. Clair and Oakland Counties. Among the breeders present from other counties we noticed C. F. Moore of St. Clair, John Lessiter of Oakland, Wm. Graham. John W. Norton and Jacob Van Hoosen of Oakland and Wm. Bail of Livingston. The Macomb County breeders were out in force, reinforced by a goodly number of the sheep men of that section. many of whom take an interest in Shorthorns. Among them we noticed J. M. Thorring on, J C Thompson, Robt. Mc-Sr. and Jr. John McKay, Robt. N. Mc-Kay, A. A. Wood, D. C. Lockwood, J. W. Thorrington, James Mabeffy, L. Parmerlee, George Fulton, James Crawford, Silas Colby, Neil G. Reid, and a number of others. M Hadley, breeder of Herefords, and J. W. Salliard, breeder of Holstein-

Friesians, were also present. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. John McKay, and the minutes of the last meeting being read and approved, the Treasurer, Mr. Robt. N. McKay, read his report, which showed the Association to be out of debt, with a small cash balance in hand.

The question of extending the limits of the Association to two or three adjoining counties was brought up, and after a free discussion of the subject it was decided to include the counties of Macomb, Oak land, St. Clair and Lapeer, to be known as the Eastern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It was also decided to change the place of holding the meeting of the Association yearly, and upon motion Rochester, Oakland Co., was selected as the place of meeting next year.

The next business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the fol-

lowing.

President—John McKay.
Vice President—John F. Hagaman.
Secretary—George W. Phillips, Jr.
Treaswer—Robert N. McKay.
Bzecutive Committee—George Fulton,
Mt. Clemens; G. W. Phillips, Sr., Romeo; Wm. Graham, R-chester; J. F. Ferguson, Almont; James Crawford, Romeo; Chas. F. Moere, St. Cair.

After a recess for dinner, the meeting and settle the mortar. Then mixed more wis called to order and the programme as | and filled up level. After this was set I published gone through with. The first found a floor which is firm, dry and not paper was one on "Starting a Herd-Sug- slippery, and I believe much easier for gestions to New Beginners," by R. Gib stock than plank or stone pavements. bons. The suggestions made were that One more point and I have done: Use beginners should gain some knowledge rabbeted lumber to cover outside of barn, of the business and the breed of cattle and I think you will be better pleased they intended keeping before making a than with battens. It is much cheaper, start, and that in selecting stock they doors work better over it, and is equally should confine themselves as closely as as warm. Hoping your correspondent possible to one line of blood, taking only will get at least one idea of value from animals of merit and clean pedigrees, and this, I am, aiming to improve them and add value to their produce by the use of high-bred males. But little discussion took place on the paper, Mr. Lessiter expressing himself as endorsing the suggestions

made. Mr. L. Parmerlee of Romeo, presented the next paper, the subject of which was "Is it advisable for farmers to engage in the raising of thoroughbred stock, or improve the stock they now have by the use ef thoroughbred males." Mr. Parmerlee, whose paper we shall publish hereafter, took strong ground in favor of grading up the common stock of the country by the use of well bred sires. In the discussion that followed the sentiments of those present were decidedly in favor of farmers growing better stock. Mr. J. W. Norton made a strong plea in that direc-

bushel for his corn by feeding it out to cattle, and he found he could afford to pay from \$3 to \$5 more for a steer to feed if he had some Shorthern blood in him. Even then his returns were better

than from native steers. Mr. Ball, Mr. Lessiter, Mr. G. W. Philwas too much stress put on the thorough-

bred cross. Mr. Wm. Ball followed with a paper on breeding and selecting stock for a herd, containing some valuable suggestions to young breeders.

Mr. Wm. Graham followed with a pa-Shorthorn Cow be Bred for the Dairy or Beef," in which he took strong ground | ing the village of Paw Paw, erected a in favor of making the Shorthorn a dairy animal. He said the great prairies of the West could furnish beef much too cheaply for Michigan farmers to compete with, and that dairying, rather than beef, should hereafter be the main consideration in this breed.

The discussion on this paper was very sharp, nearly every breeder present taking the other side.

The meeting did not break up until 10 P. M., and the interest in the papers and discussions never flagged until the ad-

A FARM BARN.

OKEMOS, Mich., Jan. 7, 1886.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I see in your issue of Dec. 28th. relative to building a barn. Now I would say in reply. I have lately built one, 40 by bave some points which I think are good enough for the consideration of others. My basement is nine feet in the clear, and with five bents, the heams in the ends vent springing. The center bents are feeding stock. I like the plan well, younger. and after using it two years would not build it any other way. I have a granary in one corner of my barn with spouts in bottom of bins leading to feeding floor below, as well as driving floors to throw down hav and other fodder. My floors are made of inch lumber doubled, which makes a good floor. My stables are one half for sheep, the balance for cattle. The cattle stables have a floor 12 feet wide. running lengthwise of the barn in the center, for feeding purposes. Cattle stand facing this on both sides.

In regard to stable floors I would say that I have used plank, as well as letting them stand on the earth, but was not satisfied with either, so I have struck upon some thing which I believe will suit every one when once tried. It is simply a block pavement. Mine is made of tamarack, sawed six inches long, and laid with a slight slope from the manger back 41 feet, then a rounding gutter about four inches deep in the center, with level back of that. I also have a slight slope the other way. four inches in 35 feet, for drainage, with drain at lower end. After laying the blocks as tight as possible I mixed good sand and water-lime, dry, in the same proportion as for cement, and swept all cracks full, then threw on water in order to wet

Yours truly, G. W. PHELPS.

In his report to the National Butter and Cheese Association, Mr. Littler gave approximate figures which showed that from May 1st, 1883, to May 1st, 1884, the he manufacture of butterine amounted to 10,000,000 pounds; from May 1st, 1894, to May 1st, 1885 it was 13,000 000 pounds: and from May 1st, 1885, to May 1st, 1886. the amount can be safely estimated at 20. 000,000 pounds. These figures are believed to be reliable, and show what an enormous fraud this butter substitute business has become. No wonder butter is low in price.

Austin Taylor, of Independence, raised 40 bushels of clover seed from 11 acres. From the same land he cut 20 tons of hay, worth at tion, quoting from his own experience. the barn \$7. The returns from his 11 acres He said he could always get 75 cents per | were \$340.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

The December meeting of this society was held with Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Harrison. Their home is a favorite resort for members, who always anticipate an enjoyable occasion in their pleasant lips and others took about the same parlors. Even if the programme is short, ground, while Mr. Reid thought there the "Doctor," as he is called, has always sand was sifted on after it had been a reserve fund of scientific or historical knowledge, on which he can draw to supplement any shortcomings in preparation for the meeting. In his early days the doctor taught school and practiced the room again cleaned and resanded, to medicine a short time, but being brought up on a Connecticut farm the "spell" per the subject of which was "Shall the wrought by his early training would not down, and so he bought 100 acres adjoin splendid house, laid out the grounds in to reading up agriculture and horticul ture. He has been all through those experiences which such study naturally power, and buzz saw. He planted pear, apple and peach orchards, selecting the authorities; he ordered a stock of small back and wonder at our slow progress.

fruits which the best writers were encally to the pleasure and profits of gar- can almost be heard, so brief is the time. the meeting where he planted \$30 worth good dinners had been too great for our inquiries from O. A. Sober of Ypsilanti, of experience in phosphates on an acre of physical well being-a plainer living onions. His pear orchard, in which he would doubtless improve us in this rehad promised himself the greatest delight, spect. 70 feet, with basement under whole, and I met the fate of all orchards. The blight James Bale never held the plow until I would say have a basement by all means, die early, while the grosser varieties but he remembers that the holidays of and do not build less than eight or nine still maintained a sturdy grasp of life farmers were once days of dissipation feet high. Your idea of low wall is all to mock his early expectations. The and carousal, and these days contrast with right, but put pleaty of supports under varieties of apples that were marked the those very favorably. What would be your upper sills. Run a three by eight highest in the books, will persist in grow the outcome of such a gathering as this inch on the top of your wall inside the ing scabby and one-sided, or become a fifty years ago. We find few communi sills, and put short posts up under the favorite abiding place for codling moth. ties at a stand still, but the most successsills beside the main posts. Mine is built A choice selection of peach trees, planted ful farmers are those who think. with a view to a succession, are not proof A. C. Glidden thought the improvement hewed with a swell of eight inches to pre- against 20 deg. below zero. A smooth farmers now had most interest in, was tongued "agent" bore down upon the the improvement of the soil. Those who built without any long beams, the foot of doctor a short time since, to sell him look back and remember how poor many the plate posts standing on the cross sill some small fruit with euphonious names, of our farms were by nature and from Kay Sr., J F. Hagaman, Geo. W. Phillips, close to the main post, the top slanting and high sounding titles, with becoming abuse, can best appreciate the improvetoward the center to the plate with a beam figures per doz attached. He told him ment of which the soil is susceptible. would assort him a dozen each from main post to plate post, these from everything on his list as a free gift, well braced. This, you will see, he would not plant them, as he could leaves the entire floor open, which not stand the tentalization of disappointis quite handy in filling or in ed expectation as well as when he was

No member of the Association understands the theory and science of agriculture so well as the doctor. His ready memory assorts the best illustrations, and furnishes the proofs for every statement. which they were based, are an invaluable aid in the discussions of every topic.

The first paper on the programme was one from N. H. Bangs, on "Improvements | can take no credit; improving the soil is a in Farming." The rude implements of the early days of farming were contrasted with the perfect tools now emacres of grain per day. Machinery takes and increased improvement go hand in character of every animal on the farm. The improved breeds of to-day are better fitted for the needs of an improved agriculture. The paper was of a high

of improvement. J. J. Woodman's position in the room circling talk, and the chairman cailed last. him out at the head of the line. He alluded to the fanning mill as the offshoot of a seed implement in the form of a fan. on which the chaff and grain were placed, while a dexterous motion up and down separated the grain from the chaff. Science in the processes of the farm was once ignored, if we might except the science of astronomy, and that was only applicable in formulating signs by which the weather might be forecast, or favorable or fortunate day, on which a necessful harvest might be commenced. Without the aid of science we should now go back to barbarism. A well developed muscle, and a disposition to use it, was once considered the only valuable acquisition in aid of farming. We now very wisely place brain above muscle in our estimate of the essential requisites to aid the hand.

Mrs. Randolph said her mother had no a sun bonnet to keep from burning her chain fastened to the chimney. The crane was a great improvement. In the old Dutch oven the week's baking was the household.

Mrs. J. J. Woodman thought the peomember the good things that used to come out of it, and at the old homestead the oven was still there, and not long the oven was still the oven

since at an old time commemoration, old fashioned oven.

stove. It was like a box stove with the oven above it. Many young housekeepers had never seen a sanded floor. Only the best room was kept sanded. The advent of company of such character as their departure, the sand was gathered up remain untouched by a family foot until some other important occasion disturbed

its figured surface. E. B. Welch thought that the man or woman who did not use their brains, made a small success of life. In this age being the most successful. Even in the brings. He bought a steamer to steam short time he has been breeding sheep, the food for cattle and hogs, purchased many changes have come. We now have an expensive feed cutter, owned a horse larger folds and shorter legged sheep, a heavier fleece and a larger carcass. We are also bringing science to bear upon fruit with all the knowledge which could our industries, the next generation will be had from practical men and the best use it more, and our children will look

H. Randolph: Our grandfathers, like thus astic over, and none more so than Richard Warren in the story, would be himself. He bought the best seed drill in amazed at the improvements since their the market, and set himself enthusiasti- day. The sound of their old instruments dening. He pointed out to his guests at He thought perhaps the improvement in

destroyed his finest varieties first. Tuose he become a man, and so is not prepared trees which had been "watched and tend- to note the mechanical improvements in ed" with greatest care, seemed fated to farming, in so long a period as others.

Our duty to the soil and to its future was clear-that is to make as great improvement in the fertility as it is possible to do. Here was a future which we could clearly foresee by the aid of the past. There was no occasion for surprises or Richard Warren amszement. If our experience in the past is only supplemented by our best endeavor, the improvement of our soil is more certain than any speculation of what may come of me-His experiences and the studies upon chanical invention, and will redound more to our credit when the story is told. Many of the improved implements come from mechanics, for which the farmer

farmer's specialty. Jason Woodman thought this meeting was a witness to the improvement pl yed. The sickel-scarred hand now of both farms and farmers. We exdrives the strong Norman team to cut 20 change experience, and with this must come language to express our ideas. Our the place of muscles. Increased desire in provements have all come in a bunch in the last forty years. It is because our hand. Improvements have changed the farmers have been given a chance. In other countries labor and brain have been separated, but here they go together. Unproductiveness of soil comes when brain and muscle are divorced. Invencharacter, and fully illustrated the march tions are divided into two classes, the obvious and the intricate. The farmer may discover the first, but the mechanic seemed a good starting point for the must study out the movements of the

first threshing machines.

so much of oneer talk among the members. It was no matter of pride with him that his progenitors were a tribe of monkeys, nor that his ancestors were Druids. It does not add much to his dignity either that his forefathers lived on Johnny cake. He had rather look into the future. While we have much in the past to be thankful for, the future has much to look forward to. Our great thinking men are daily dropping down under undue taxation of the intellect. We have had a great crop of inventions in the recent past-the binder, the sewing machine, the telephone. There will very place to cook except the hearth, and wore naturally come a decline. During this time we have had no great orators. A hair. The kettle was hung on a piece of Calhoun, a Clay, a Webster, a Thomas Burton, have had no compeers in this age of invention. There is a kernel compressed within this great shuck that | bid some western ranchman will have the done at one heating, the tin oven was breaks loose sometimes, and throws out perfection itself in the culinary branch of great surprises. He believes in good dinners. The human stomach is the propelling power to create these great ple used to live very comfortably when improvements. In Lapland they gather the old oven was in use. She could re- mosses and stew them down to furnish

struggling for life, but no wonderful immost excellent food was cooked in that provements are recorded for that period. The one who gets above by a struggle, Mrs. S. Consalus remembered the first | draws others up with him; Johnny cake begets patent flour. We used to think pork and potatoes good food, but now no average farmer will take up with less than roast turkey. There seems to be an ebb and flow in the march of improvewashed clean, and was kept so until the ment. This is an age of flux tide in invention. Let us look to the future for required the use of this best room. After our inspiration, rather go forward than to look back.

R. Morrison would have been glad to have referred to his ancestors, but the doctor objects to hearing about pioneer events, yet he must refer to some of them; while doing so, he feels the influence of the great changes that have come since that time. The first harrow an artistic manner, and then set himself even cattle, horses and sheep were im- that he used was made of seven teeth, an proved by brains. The early breeders of | inch and a balf square, brought from both cattle and sheep were men noted as Vermont. When he bought the old Kirby combined machine he thought the apex of improvement was reached. The cows, upon which he used the grand improvements of to-day make us more self-reliant, and of more use to the community.

> 8. D. Searles thinks the inventor gets his first idea from some expressed want of the farmer, and his trade supplies the de mand. When the farmer wants a new seeder, it is soon forthcoming.

> E. P. Mills believed in our ability to im prove the soi!. He had demonstrated and gave illustrations to show the effects of good farming on the yield of crops. Good tools and good thinking reduce the cost of production and make improvements more sure.

Mrs. J. C. Gould read a selection entitled "Heroism Begins at Home." Mrs. E. P. Mills recited Will Carlton's

More Ways than One." Each of these ladies evinced a cultivated taste, both in their selections, and

in their rendering of them, which shows what "Reading Circles" and elocution classes can do for farmers' wives.

FOSTORIA.

A Man Whose Aim in Life is to Help Others,

To the Bulter of the Michigan) armen I take pleasure in giving you a limited description of one of the thriftiest villages in our State. The town is of general interest to the farmers of Michigan, Michigan f armer, who has the interests and turns out from one to three carloads the rate of \$10 a bushel by the pound. of the farming fraternity at heart, and is

doing all he can to advance them. I refer to Festoria, Tuscola Co., which is situated about 25 miles northeast of from me again. Flint, and is the terminus of the Flint River division of the Flint & Pere Marquette railway. Fostoria is named in honor of Mr. Thomas Foster, its founder. and to his untiring efforts the farmers of this section owe one of the best markets for their products. Mr. Foster's enterprise and beneficence has not only aided one industry, but promoted all.

Established in 1882, Fostoria has prospered to a wonderful extent. An elevator, which during the past 90 days has bought and shipped 200 cars of wheat, beside large quantities of other grain, considered by farmers here, an institution built and carried on for their benefit as well as the gain of its proprietors, is one of the enterprises. Then there is a cheese factory that has an enviable reputation for its product, which Dame Rumor says is due to the use of Hereford milk. There is a brick and tile yard that is becoming celebrated for the production of a good article; a saw mill, shingle mills, hay press, and to these may be added half a dozen stores, meat market, churches, school and well built cottages. In the center of the town tower the immense barns and house of the Fostoria Stock Farm, which surrounds E. B. Welch: Inventors of agricul- the village. Twenty years ago the scene tural tools have often been farmers. He of all this thrift was a dense forest, where mentioned several-the Birdsell clover Mr. Foster had to clear a place to build huller, the spring tooth harrow, and the his lumber camp; now there are beautiful fields which return rich harvests to T. R. Harrison was surprised that so the tiller and furnish luxuriant feed for small a piece of mince pie could develop the various sorts of improved stock kept here.

Mr. Foster is a model farmer. He secures the best of help, and has every crop put in and taken care of, just exactly as it should be; his plows have a most desirable way of turning a clean straight furrow, and his corn rows suggest the possibility of his using a square. Everything is in order-there is "a place for everything and everything is in its place." Probably a more spacious lot of buildings never graced a farm; in the stables are the choicest of farm teams, as well as a grand herd of Hereford cattle. At this farm he winters all pure bred bulls raised on his famous Elm Grove Farm at Flint, and just now the stables contain the usual winter number of 50 bulls, for which fair offers have been made, and when the figure required is great majority of them, while the balance will be used to fill the orders of Michigan customers, who have ever found this a good place to buy. The bulls this year are fully up to the mark and Mr. Foster thinks better than usual.

Wilton owned in this State. Mr. Foster has endeavored to build up a herd that corn per acre from fair to good land. In have the most desirable crosses right at failure my corn of this variety ripened the top of a pedigree as well as at the fairly well and I sold a large amount for bottom. His Royal Wilton, by Lord seed. I have had this variety under my Wilton, is the king of bulls in Michigan, observation for 16 years, and am thorand his calves, from the well known oughly convinced that it is the safest and Horace bull Victorious, cannot be beaten. | most reliable for this latitude and climate.

text, trusting I may describe Elm Grove the experiments have cost dearly in the to you another day. yearling bulls that averaged 1,058 lbs; of the State. If others should write on

their average age is about 16 months. His calves will show a corresponding favor- preventing their ravages. able weight. I wish to lay before the farmers of

Michigan a few facts regarding the dairy herd kept here. Mr. Foster has a dairy herd here of over 40 cows. Originally he started with common grade and native Hereford bull Lord Berwick. The grade heifers from this cross have partly been be badly humbugged. sold at remunerative prices and the balance have been kept for the dairy. Mr. Foster knew full well that as beef cattle the Herefords stand far shead of any other breed, and he had an idea that the grades would prove remunerative milk ers. His experience here fully proves that the heifer from a cross of the Here sugar, with tea, with eggs, and so on to ford bull on a good milking dam will the end. prove as good a milker as the dam. He richest be has ever seen-the milk of certain Jersey cows excepted-and that as soon as he can raise enough grade Heresorts must go. The lesson to be learned of a "general purpose" breed to produce fore most desirable result.

Mr. Foster is a great advocate of the are as profitable feeders as any and that mixing lean with the fat. He keeps been extolling the virtues of hulless because it was founded and built up by a nothing but pure bred Berkshire hogs, barley and selling it at \$3 a bushel, or at

of choice fat hogs annually. TAURUS. FOSTORIA, Dec. 30, 1865

VARIETIES OF CORN FOR MICHI-

GAN. Experience in Oakland County.

WATERFORD, Oakland Co., Jan. 5, 1886. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. print, but upon the subject of corn culture would like to have my say, giving you the option of publication or the

waste basket. This section was originally oak openlighter soil, or what is termed sandy. By into practice, is to start with a clover sed. distribute evenly a light dressing of manure, (not coarse litter) plow early, and moderately deep, about four kernels in a FARMER.] hill, aim to secure about three healthy stalks per hill. By thus plowing and planting the root strikes the sod at once, which must be the case to secure prompt and vigorous growth. Just as soon as the corn begins to appear I start my Elwood To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Riding Cultivator and by proper adjustment of the guards can throw a light of Dec. 29, from H. Rich, of Portland. sprinkling of dirt into the hill checking, at Mich., if feeding roots would cause breedonce both worm work and weed growth. | ing ewes to lose their lambs, I would say With this implement and the Planet Jr. | that my experience in feeding roots has (which cannot be used too much) I keep been very gratifying. Last winter I had down effectually all weeds, and give it the a flock of forty ewes, thirty-five of them appearance of a hoed crop. My prefer | getting with lamb, that were fed a quart ences are about equalty divided between per day per head of mangolds and sugar the eight-rowed White Flint, and Hathaway's Yellow Dent, with a leaning towards | lambs commenced to drop, when carrots the former. The past season I could see were fed instead, and continued until the little difference; had 41 acres each, and middle of May. one acre sweet corn, with an aggregate of 1,250 bu. ears. The Dent yielded a larger | had never been bred before. When the percentage soft corn, but caused by lambs were dropped, the ewes had plenty planting in," (which usually I consider of milk and owned their lambs without a mistake). I plant as soon after the 15th as having to bother with them. The lambs possible and as late as the 25th. w. H.

Methods and Varieties for Gratiot County. FOREST HILL, Mich., Jan. 4th, 1886. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In response to J. Dimon's request for goitre, as the ewes had a large yard in the views of the farmers of Michigan on which to run during the winter, and had corn raising, I will give the gist of been out on pasture for three weeks. All

my experience. son, depth not to exceed five to six inches, five preferable. After very thorough harrowing, mark both ways 31 feet each way. alone, besides saving considerable grain, Plant (with a hoe, carefully) white smut as one-half the ordinary grain ration is nese variety, not to exceed three kernels sufficient. in a bill, any time between the 10th and

daughters of the famed \$20,000 Lord until ears are formed you can be reasonably sure of 80 to 125 bushels of sound shall combine the most famous blood and 1868, when the dent varieties were all a But I have traveled from Fostoria and I have experimented considerably with am at Elm Grove and will return to my other varieties, both of flint and dent, but end. The cut worm did a vast amount of To-day Mr. Foster weighed 14 short damage the last two seasons in this part this subject please give best methods of

H. B. ANGELL.

For the Michigan Farmer. HUMBUGS.

According to Webster almost anything that comes under the head of false pretenses is a humbug. In this case we must

Horace Greeley used to say that the American people loved to behumbugged, but if "familiarity breeds contempt." I fancy the American's love must be of a very contemptible kind, for we are humbugged at every turn. At the table we are humbugged with butter, with

We wear humbug coats and pants, assures me that the Hereford milk is the humbug boots, etc. But in addition to the universal category of humbugs to which all flesh is beir, the farmers and fruit-growers have many more to bear. If ford beifers to fill the places, all other the agricultural press does not come to our relief we are in danger of becoming here is this: It does not require the use extinct .- [No fear of it .- En] We do not mean to admit that we are entirely unable general purpose farmers' cattle. The to defend curselves, but for the sake of means lie pearer at hand. One cross of fair play the press should aid us to the the Hereford bull on the common stock same extent it does the humbug. And I of the United States produces the desired | have no doubt it would do this and much sort-a good, big animal and a choice more if only put on the track. To be milker, and when the first cross is made sure it is like placing the editor between Mr. Foster assures me that another and two fires, for his patron, the subscriber, then another influx of Hereford blood to ask him to cry down something that produces the most profitable and there- his patron, the advertiser, has to self; and it may seem a nice point at times to decide which is the best fellow. For in-Berkshire breed of hogs; he is sure they stance, two large firms or seedsmen, who advertise in nearly all the leading agrithey are without doubt the finest quality, cultural papers, have for several years There is only one honest thing about it, it I shall have the pleasure of visiting is hullers and will do as a curiosity to Elm Grove soon and will let you hear look at, otherwise it is worthless. But why keep on deceiving the people? One of the above firms, we are told, has recently given a round sum to endow a college. A good object, truly, but was

it conscience money? We would rather encourage the seedsman and nurseryman in introducing things new and promising in the hone of getting something more valuable than we I am not accustemed to speaking in have. But when tried and found wanting, let its days be numbered. W. F. B.

We have already spoken of the fact that so-called German, or bulless barley, is being offered by seed associations at a high price, and that it is practically ings, soil gravelly loam interspersed with worthless. Our correspondent should read the paper carefully and select my success and failures, my theory, put those humbugs for his attacks which have not yet been exposed. Hulless oats and hulless barley will only be purchased by those farmers who do not read, or think not exceeding five inches in depth, har- they are smart enough to shoulder their row well, mark rows four feet north and c rop upon their neighbors before the south, three feet east and west, plant | bottom falls cut of the business .- ED.

> FEEDING ROOTS TO BREEDING EWES.

HONEOVE, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1885.

In answer to an inquiry in your paper beets, until about three weeks before the

The ewes were nearly all young and were all strong with the exception of two: one of a pair of twins was dead when dropped, and one dropped on June 3d had goitre, exploding the theory that close confinement and lack of exercise causes the others lived and prospered. The Plow in spring just before planting sea- roots keep the ewes from becoming constipated and feverish, as is apt to be the case when wintered on hay and grain



IN-BRED HAMBLETONIANS.

The Breeders' Gazette, in an article or the sires of the trotters which have entered the 2.30 list this season, has this to say respecting some in-bred animals that have become remarkable for their early development of speed:

'A noticeable feature of this list is the fact that in-breeding seems to produce fewer had results in the case of the Hambletonians than with any other family, and the further one that trotters with Hambletonian dams come to their speed at an early age. Hambleton, 2:261, is an instance of remarkably strong in-breeding. His sire, Florida, is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of a mare by Volunteer, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, so that he has wo direct crosses of the blood to begin with. Bred to a mare by his own sire, Florida gets Hambleton, probably the feeding and climatic influence. most in-bred trotter of which we have knowledge. One of the mares whose produce appears in the above list is Reina Victoria, she having placed to her credit last season Princeton by Princeps and Euclid by Glenview. The last mentioned horse is by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, and his nam was Fadette by the same horse he being in-hred to his sire and that sire was by Rysdyk's Hambletonan. Then the in-bred Hambletonian Glenview is bred to Reina Victoria by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and the producis Euclid, a stallion that with absolutely no regular training makes a record of 2:28

over a halfmile track in the first race of

his life and after a season in the stud, do

ing this when he is but five years old

Miller, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, so

that we have another case of in-breeding

which does not seem to have resulted dis-

astrously, especially as May Boy won his

report him as able to do a mile close to 2:20

Manchester, the sire of Vernette lis by Ad

ministrator, son of Rysdyk's Hambleto-

n'an, and the dam of Vernette is the old

time trotting mare Ella Madden, 2:254, by

Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Wilton is also in

Rysdyk's Hambletonian." Weaning and Wintering Colts.

There are probably more good horses spoiled the first winter of their lives than during any other period. Although breed or heredity has a great deal to do in making good, fine horses, quite an inferior colt can be made a noble horse, if properly fed and cared for from the time of weaning, and especially the first winter. But if stunted or half starved the first

winter, the colt seldom recovers from it-It is with a colt as with an infant-injudicious practices at the time of weaning, says the National Live Stock Journal, may lay the foundation for disturbed comes at a very inopportune time, as the winter, with its dry feed and deprivation of grass, requires to be met. The colt is readily weaned, and this can be done

h safety, provided the change be made gradually, suitable food being given, and this with care. The dam is readily relieved of her milk, her small udder has room for but little at a time, and soon ceases to give milk

A colt that is worth raising at all, is worth giving all the care that is necessary, in order that it may develop to the best advantage from the start, losing no ground. To reach this end requires more judgment and care than is usually exercised upon the average farm. Some farmers advocate giving no grain to young colts, relying upon hay, after frost. The effect of this treatment is to give them a big abdomen, but from day to day they get thinner upon the ribs. The coat stares, and as cold weather comes on, the colt shows that sort of discomfort that always comes of insufficient nourishment being given. The weanling should be so fed that its sides remain straight from point of shoulder to quarter. This means a moderate amount of hay, and very nearly what clean oats the colt will eat. At first a pint of oats twice daily is enough, to be increased as winter sets in.

Many colts, when spring opens, show that they are unwilling victims to a slow and relentless system of starvation. They mope around spiritless, and if they have gained any weight during the winter, it will be found to be weight of abdomen. A deceptive appearance is maintained by the free growth of hair. When this is shed, the ribs are altogether too plainly seen, and colts wintered in the scant manner referred to, seldom, if ever, get rid of the big abdomen acquired during winter. The internal organs grow unduly, as compared to the bony, muscular and tendonous systems-these latter remaining pinched, the muscles being flabby. The so-called toughening process which colts are often subjected during winter, is the outgrowth of inhumanity and the lack of common sense. Discomfort from any cause means suspension of growth, and no influence can so completely tend to this end as suffering continually from low temperature. The grown up horse, inured to many winters of exposure, cannot be pointed to as an example of what a weanling can stand. Hence, the only safe practice with the colt is to feed liberally with food well chosen, alternating careful protection at night, with midday exercise in the open air sunlight. It is well to bear these things in mind, as these lead to growth, health and unvarying success with the young colt; namely, a dry bed under shelter, suitable feed, properly given, and outside exercise in the sun-

Horse Gossip.

ME. G. KELLER, of Caledonia, has sold to doch, dam by Wild Indian.

THE second annual meeting of the Indiana Trotting and Pacing Horse-Breeders' Association is to be held at Indianapolis on the 28th

A JOSKEY named Wolfe was ruled off the in the field.

horse he was riding. A number of such examples are wanted.

GEORGE VOORHIS, of Detroit has purchased the four year old pacing gelding Silver Thread, by Royal Fearnaught; dam by Tom Hunter Price, \$1,500.

F. H. GOULD, of Owosso, has sold to H Richfield, of Jackson, a weanling horse colt by dam by Gen. Thomas (son of Hill's Black Hawk) 5. OCTAVIA by Golden Bow, with a private

ecord of 2:24 and a public one of 2:35, owned by Secretary Fasig of the Cleveland Driving Park, has been sold to a Wisconsin party, who will drive her on the road.

THE Society of Belgian Horse Breeders has Morren, it has been decided that this Stud division permits the recording of Belgian horses of three different types, the result of

W. J. GORDON, of Cleveland, owner of Ollugatone, has purchased from John Splan the bay mare Mambrino Sparkle, record 2:19, at a price said to be \$8,000. Mr. Gordon intends campaigning her next season. Mambring made her best time in Detroit last October.

DEWEY & STEWART, of Owosso, Mich., have sold to A D Wilson, of North Lansing, Mich., the black mare Seldom 1882, by Durango 1115 dam Shadeland Gem (sister to Golden Bow) by Satelite 2435; 2d dam Romper, by Volunteer 55; 3d dam by American Star 14. To Beeker Dubois, Mason, Mich., the chestnut colt of the perfect seed. Charley Eastin 1885, by Hambletonian Wilkes 679; dam Maggie Eastin, by American Clay 34; 21 dam Annie Eastin, by Morgan Rattler; May boy, that went in 2:26 last season, is 3ddam by Mambrino Chief 11: 4th dam by by Whipple's Hambletonian, he by Guy Downing's Bay Messenger. Price, \$300. To R. W. Becker, of Mason, Mich., the chestnut mare Nelly Sutton, by Alexander's Abdallah 15; terms private.

A DISPATCH from Des' Moines, Iowa, under races with case, and the California papers date of December 23rd, states that a young man from Altoona called on veterinary surgeon Kea, and stated that he had a team of horses that had recently died, the disease presenting he symptoms of rabies. Upon describing the baracteristics of the attack, it was pronounced bred, his sire, George Wilkes, being by one of the animals bit the young man on the and, inflicting a wound that has not yet ealed. The imprints of the horse's teeth were plainly visible. The hand had been con siderably lacerated. The young man was much excited when the doctor intimated that the horse had rables.

THE VALUE OF THE PERCHERON STUD BOOK OF FRANCE .- It contains the pedigrees and brief descriptions of about 5,000 of the best bred Percherons, and none but the produce of ecorded sire and dam are now eligible to entry. Every one is familar with the old breeding axiom, "Like begets like or the likeness of some of its ancestors." From this alone the most obfuse mind will readily perceive that a knowledge of these ancestors is as necessary digestion, and in the case of the colt, this to the successful breeder as the perfection of the animal himself. Stud books are histories the gain in crop through the use of a of the individuals of a breed, and are, therefore the only means by which the value of any animal for breeding purposes can be measured; while the worth of animals of unknown ancestry, however fine they may be, individually, can only be ascertained by experiment. This is the reason why animals of established pedigree, tracing through a line of excellent could better afford to plant his corn crop ancestry, always command higher prices. In himself with a machine, than to accept this advanced age of scientific breeding any the gift of the planting with a hoe. person attempting to disparage the value of p-digrees, or opposing improvement through the means of stud books, must be actuated by selfish motives and should be regarded with

> Buy the Boss Zinc and Leather Ankle Boots Others become worthless soon as wet.) The zinc lined bowl keeps the boot in shape and place in wet weather, and lasts a lifetime Sold by Harness Makers on 60 days' trial. Manufactured by DEXTER CURTIS, Madison Wis.



Planting Corn.

The following bulletin of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station deals with an important topic:

What causes maize seed to rot in the cause of the failure of the seed usually ature. Is this explanation a correct one?

would indicate that a low temperature in cent of the seed germinated. Experiment | can be fairly well enforced. II: Temperature 45 3 to 50.7 degs., continued 17 days, all the kernels germincontinued 291 days, when 68 per cent had

lengthened the time tried. The lowest temperature at which the below. Yet, even at this low temperature Gov. Alger the chestnut mare Nelly, by Mero | we secured, after a long interval, germination, and, what is still more remarkable. there was no rotting of the seed. Hence, we seem to have a sufficient answer to the question with which we commenced: That low temperature alone is not a suificient explanation for the rotting of corn

New Orleans course recently for pulling the | During our first year at the station we |

of variety. We noted as an interesting fact, that wherever the slightest speck of mould was seen upon the kernel, or upon the cob which furnished the kernels that cess, and had many kernels which rotted Louis Napoleon 207, dam by Jo Gavin 564; 2d in the apparatus. When the kernels were of mould could be detected, the germination, as a rule was very perfect.

In another series of experiment, the seed being from a different source from that noted above, but the temperature maintained for 25.7 days at from 41.5 to 43.7 degs., we were troubled by the appearance of mould in seven out of the decided to establish a Stud Book, for recording twelve cases, which was gradually involv- lett. The cattle are fed upon unhusked the geneologies of their horses. Upon the ing the seed and retarding germination. reports of M. Ger. Meaw and M. Troupin, of The average germination of twelve varieties after an interval of 616 hours was Book contain three distinct varieties. This 41 per cent, while under the same temperature with the station seed selected as previously noted, the germination was on average for eleven varieties, 68 per cent. It seems very plausible to account for the discrepancy by the appearance of the mould in the one case, and not in the other.

While we do not know from actual ex Sparkle is Michigan bred, is now seven years amination whether under the conditions old, was sired by Fisk's Mambrino Chief, and of planting, mould occurs, even from crushing machine, which was in operseed containing the germs, when placed ation each day during the show. under ground, yet we do know from actual trial, that as between two trials, the one with seed which is presumed to be free from mould, and the other with seed taken from mouldy cobs, the percentage of germination is largely in favor

Hence, from the sum of these various trials we deem it a safe recommendation for the farmer to use increased carefulness in selecting his seed corn; and to farther advise that in selecting seed, the corn which has been in contact with mouldy cobs, or which comes from a bin in which mould has made at any time considerable progress, should be rejected.

While upon the subject of the germination of corn, it may be well to call attention to one of the conditions favorable to germination which is often overlooked: and that is, the necessity of the soil being genuine case of the dreaded malady. The in contact with the seed. Oftentimes corn rses were bitten by a dog about three weeks that is planted early is put in the ground before they died. A short time before death while the land is in a lumpy condition, and no pressure brought to bear to bring the soil in close contact with the corn. The open spaces thus left about the seed tend to retard, and, under the varying conditions of heat and moisture, often destroy the germinative process. So marked is its influence that the per cent of germination by actual trial, as observed between two plats, both of which were planted at the same time, but upon one the soil was firmly pressed upon the seed with the foot, and upon the other the seed carefully covered by means of a hoe in the ordinary method, was largely in favor of the trodden plat. This trial was in accordance with a practical experience in farming, whereby it was found that western corn-planter whose wheel compressed the soil over the seed as planted, compensated largely for the additional first expense of the machine-so much so that even it may be said that under conditions of the locality noted, a farmer

In the matter of seed corn, we may sum up the conclusions gained by experiment and experience as follows: 1st. Kiln-dried suspicion. There are many horses being im. seed, or seed dried at a temperature of 90 ported from France, of whose origin nothing degs., perhaps more, is preferable to seed from the bin. 2d. That every farmer can afford to exercise the utmost care to avoid selecting mouldy seed, or seed from a mouldy lot of corn. 3d. That compacting the soil over the seed as planted-it being presumed that the soil is in a fit condition for planting-will be found to compensate in part for inferior quality of seed, and with the best seed often will, under certain conditions of soil and climate, become an important factor toward obtaining the full stand which accompanies maximum crops.

Dairying in the Great Grain-Growing

Regions. The remarkable growth and prosperity of the dairy interest of our country have ground in early spring? If the cause is received a severe check. It suffers from one that comes under our control it is the general depression in business. The well that we should know it, in order that supply of product nearly or quite equals by forethought we can prevent it, and the demand. The manufacture of imitathus save re-planting in many cases, and tion products, especially of butter, and also obtain a larger number of plants in the making of vast quantities of poor proportion to the seed planted. The butter and of skim milk cheese had much to do in causing this check. The business assigned, is cold rains and cool temper- depression is beginning to pass away. With growth of population the demand Some experiments that we have made will increase. Poor butter and cheese will always be made; but the time ought itself is not a cause of failure in the seed. to be at hand when it is clearly seen that Two varieties each of dent, flint, soft and | making poor skim milk cheese rarely pays sweet corn, and three varieties of pop anybody, and does great harm in injuring corn were taken for trial, one ear of each the reputation of American cheese at variety being shelled, and the same seed home and abroad. Imitation dairy probeing used throughout in the experi- ducts will continue to be made. Efforts to ments. Experiment I: Temperature 48.5 prohibit their manufacture will fail. Laws to 55.5 degs., continued 11.7 days, 100 per to compel their sale on their own merits Sheepmen will hold their lambs.

It is neither to be expected nor desired that in the immediate future there shall ated. Experiment III: Temperature 43.5 be any great extension of regions in to 49.6 degs., continued 42 days, 90 per which dairying is almost an exclusive cent of the kernels germinated. Experi- specialty. Some diversity of products is ment IV: Temperature 41.5 to 43.9 degs., generally best for any agricultural region. But cattle will be kept in large numbers germinated, the balance of the corn all in the great grain-growing States of the sound, and gave every appearance of be- west. Exclusive attention to beef making ing near germination could we have is not usually best for the farmer rearer of cattle. Nine farmers out of ten do something in dsirying. The many littles and lambs aggregate \$324.75 for the five process of germination will take place in make much. Most of the butter of the maize, according to Sachs and other United States is produced outside of the botanists, is 48.9 degs. F. It will be ob- "dairy regions" proper. Cheese making served that in our tests, germination took does not find much favor among these place at a temperature of 43.7 degs., and farmers. Near large cities milk selling should receive attention. Far the largest city horses are in the best condition for the Any bones, burned or broken fine, or number will make butter. This is best. road. My father was never satisfied unless hay The best use for milk is to feed it to was continually present in the manger. I am always acceptable to the hens. calves or pigs; and the farm where produced is the best place to feed. It is easily possible to profitably rear good cattle by its use. Here, as in all branches of farm-

> production. We now have a great glut of poor but-

tried many germinations of maize, under | ter in summer, demoralizing the markets various conditions, selections of seed and until late in the season. Winter dairying ought to be more commonly practiced on farms. In our own practice fall dropped calves are preferred for rearing from the food given to us and the most natural for pail. In average western towns butter were taken, we were greatly troubled is a drug in summer and scarce and highwith mould during the germinative pro- | priced in winter. Farmers must keep their cows and calves during winter. A little selected from lots in which no appearance in milk as well as one not in profit.—Prof. G. W. Morrow.

> Large Steers and Whole Corn. Hon. J. D. Gillett of Elkhart, Ill., had

a five year old steer at the Fat Stock Show that weighed 2,840 pounds. Although this was the largest, it was but one of a herd of choice Shorthorns shown by Mr. Gilears of ripe corn that are first run through a two horse power Porter crusher, that flattens and splits the cobs without grinding the corn. To an eastern farmer such feed would be considered anything but followed by a herd of swine, there's but in this way. The husks and cobs afford the cattle about the right proportion of rough food to go with the solid grain. Mr. Gillett's herd of cattle were used to call the attention of visitors to the corn

About Fodder Values.

Some experiments were recently made

at the New York Experiment Station to determine the relative feeding value of well-preserved and damaged hay, with results which should be considered by careful farmers. Portions of hay of a given cutting were purposely exposed for a month, and an examination then made te determine the effect, the poorest of the damaged hay being separated into a sample by itself. The cattle rejected the dam aged hay, preferring the undamaged arti cle, as every farmer knows would be the case; but a chemical analysis showed that the quantity of albuminoids, the element upon which relative food values must largely depend and by which they are usually measured, had not suffered much diminution by exposure and was practically the same in both kinds of hay. This spite of every care. The hen turkey is a was somewhat surprising, and a test was then made to determine whether any elements by which their digestibility was affected, and the results here were still more remarkable. It was found that the sound hay (clover) contained 13.812 per cent of albuminoids, of which 10.187 per cent were digestible and 3.625 per cent indigestible; the best of the damaged hay contained 12.187 per cent of albuminoids of which 5.995 per cent were digestible and 6.192 per cent indigestible; while the poorer sample of the damaged hay contained 13 843 per cent of albuminoids, of which 6.750 per cent were digestible and 7.093 per cent indigestible. In other words, nearly seventy-four per cent of the albuminoids in the sound hay were capable of digestion, while in the damaged hay only about forty-nine per cent were capable of digestion.

A Stable Floor

W. I. Chamberlain, in the Country Gen. tleman, mentions a stable floor in use in a barn on his farm, of which he says:

The cow-stable floor had also just been boards, laid double, and so as to break joints six inches, and make it and the gutter water-tight. Its timbers were three by four pine scantling, laid on graded clay, bed or foundation, and independent of the barn timbers proper, so as not to rot posts and girths of the barn. It lasted 11 years, and then failed so much that it was taken up and used to make floors for bays (to keep the hay from the ground), where it will last ten years more, perhaps. The new stable floor was made exactly like the first, except that it was laid in hot coal tar in hope of making it more durable and more fully water-tight. The old manure-drop or gutter, too, was the leading towl in point of numbers only six inches deep and 18 inches wides with the Plymouth Rocks a good second. while the new is 12 inches deep by 24 inches wide, so as to hold more straw and absorbent, and, if necessary, two or three to have been very fine. days' manure in very cold weather before letting the cows into the yard and making a job of cleaning the manure out. My farm manager and partner thinks the gutter too wide and deep. I thought the fowls, and should be treated there? We other too small. Perhaps nine by 24 generally call them hen-lice, sometimes inches would be better.

Agricultural Items.

THE Kansas State Veterinarian estimates that the value of the swine which died from hog cholera in 1885 is over \$2,000,000.

Russia is said to have more horses than any other nation. The number is put at about fourteen million. The United States ranks second, with about eleven million head.

THE Texas Live Stock Journal is authority for

the statement that a gentleman advertised for

to that office. Only one reply was received.

Ohio, the "white oak" skims being shipped

to New Orleans and Cuba, while cheese for

home consumption is imported from other Ix answer to the question "Do sheep pay?" W. D. Green, of Acton, Ind., relates his bage are all good. Oyster and clam shells, wolds in November, 1880, and his sales of wool years. Deducting the original cost of the

flocks, he counts his gains as \$280.75. C. A. GREEN, in the New York Tribura says: "Farmers in feeding horses give nearly twice as much hay as city people do, and yet satisfied that this is a mistake, and that grain is cheaper than hay, and yet it is necessary to have hay or other coarse fodder to keep the horses in good health. A wealthy farmer here does not give his horses a particle of hay; ing, we must more closely count cost of he simply cuts straw and mixes ground feed with it, and his horses are in excellent condi-

tion and do good service."

COL. F. D. CURTIS says in the Rural New Yorker: "The foundation for pig growth should be grass, as it should be the foundation for the growth of all stock. It is the cheapest domestic animals. Pigs when only three weeks old will begin to eat grass, and they will live on it when three months old. When they have the range of tender grass or clover, they may safely be fed on any kind of other food better care and feeding will keep a cow | They will stand corn in abundance, having the grass as an antidote and additional food."

Che Poultry Dard.

About Turkeys.

Turkeys are supposed originally to have had one common origin; but even in America, taking this to be their birth place, there are now two distinct races. the wild and the tame or domestic, each family having, in spite of general likepess. its distinct and well marked economical, but as every herd of cattle is characteristics. The shy "wild" turkey, with its almost human eyes, slight, graceomparatively little waste from feeding ful figure, and its intense love of freedom and solitude, is as striking a contrast as may well be imagined to its "domestic cousin, as he struts proudly through the farmyard, jetting and swelling, the sultan of the basse cour, gigantic of stature. and decidedly uncertain of temper. Beauty of plumage is common to both races, who, when in full feather, run even the peacock hard. Especially is this the case with the wild turkey, whose burnished iridescent feathers, when lighted up by the sun, are almost dazzling in their brilliancy; whilst the grand pure white turkey cocks found in English homesteads are, when in full plumage, a sight to be remembered.

Certainly these birds are as ornamental as they are useful, though almost every poultry farmer denounces them as most unprofitable stock. The reason of this reproach is not hard to find. As adults they are insatiable feeders, and the young are so difficult to rear that fully twothirds die off before reaching maturity. The old birds are hardy enough, but in their infancy brood after brood will die off for almost any cause-sometimes, in fact, for no discernible cause at all-in very good sitter, and, though she will bunt out the most out of the way places change had taken place in the albuminoid to nest in, once she has got her eggs she will endure almost anything rather than leave them. But no sooner do the chicks hatch out than she becomes a perfect idiot, and nothing sort of actual restraint will prevent her causing the death of a large proportion of her offspring.

If not hindered, she will trail through the damp long grass at unearthly hours in the morning, before the dew is off, though she must know, if she were fit for her business (which emphatically she is not) that the slightest damp or chill will kill off her young ones wholesale. Then she stalks along so carelessly that she as often as not puts her foot plump on her chick, crushing or maining it for life, in the most unconcerned fashion; while, to crown all, she has scarcely a vestige of the material courage that will send the tiniest hen bird flying full in the face of anyone who ventures to disturb | Made of Amalgam steel metal, and for volume and her nestlings. In spite of which, books of natural history constantly describe her as an "affectionate" mother. After all, she is not, perhaps, the only parent who makes "gush" take the place of com- Morton Manufacturing Co. mon sense and maternal care. - N

Oars are said to be a very excellent eggproducing food, if boiling water is poured over them, and allowed to stand till they swell. Roast their corn by throwing the ears into the oven and letting it remain till the kernels are charred. Do this once a week.

THE National Poultry Association made an exhibit at Chicago in connection with the Fat Stock Show, but the latter so overshadowed it that but little attention

poultry diseases are on the outside of the generally call them hen-lice, sometimes hen-spiders. The most common internal dress as above. Mention this paper. disease in fowls is of a rather negative character. You have your choice in naming it insufficient nourishment, emptiness of crop, or hunger. You may be sure that with cleanliness and judicious feeding, poultry diseases will not often trouble you.

W. H. WHITE, in tice Country Gentle-

man, says he finds wheat or screenings the best for the principal feed; corn, oats and buckwheat come in as a variety, Cornmeal middlings, or something of that 1,000 lambs, and requested answers to be sent sort, mixed stiff and warm, should be fed first in the morning, but give no soft food after mid-day. Whole grain should be the feed after the morning's mess. Dry Onio cheese factory men make creamery butter and make cheese of the skimmed milk, night. Fresh meat in some form should firellar. Agents wanted. Address FLINT CABINET CREAMERY CO., FLINT, Mich. scraps are good. Scraps broken up, soaked over night and mixed with meal and bran, make a good occasional feed morn ings. Vegetable food is also necessary. Carrots, turnips, boiled potatoes and cabexperience. He invested \$44 in grade Cots- broken fine, lime or lime mortar, fine gravel, coal and ashes should be supplied to hens when confined. They need a light sprinkling of red pepper in their soft food once a week or oftener in quite cold weather. Chopped hay should be supplied to them occasionally. Have a box of sand or ashes where they can use it at pleasure. other warm scraps from the table, are

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & \$1 Clenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. GermanCornRemover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 50c. Pike's Toothacke Drops cure in 1 Minute, 260 Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

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Horticultural,

The Quince.

The quince will thrive best in a rich, deep, clay loam, that is thoroughly drained of all standing water. It has been the fashion to plant the quince bushes in some low, wet place and let them grow as they may without care. Experience has taught us that this method is unwise, that on the contrary, they will respond as readily to generous treatment in well drained ground as any fruit plant. The climate must also be taken into account. The trees are more hardy than the peach and may therefore be successfully grown somewhat beyond the limit of peach culture. It is not the wood of the branches nor the fruit buds, but it is the root of the quince that is most liable to be injured by severe freezing, especially if growing in a light sandy soil. Hence in our climate it will be found that a mulch in autumn will often be serviceable as a protection to the roots, thereby preserv ing the quince tree from injury.

The trees should be planted about fif teen feet apart each way, and the ground kept clean by thorough cultivation with the cultivator. Plowing after the trees have become well established is likely to tear and injure the roots, which are fibrous and lie near the surface. Liberal annual manuring is as important in the generally supposed. There are two ways winter fruit of good quality; Yellow quince orchard as anywhere else. Besides this a dressing of common salt applied every spring, and occasionally during the growing season, at the rate of ly with manure has brought many trees a quart to each tree, scattered upon the into annual bearing, although the off year surface of the ground, has been found to have a very beneficial effect. Pruning must not be neglected. The trees need to be kept open that the foliage may be fully exposed to the light and air. This should be regularly attended to every spring, requiring then but little labor, and only such an amount as that the heads shall not become a mass of interlacing brush.

For some time only two varieties were usually planted, the Orange or Appleshaped Quince, and the Pear shaped. Of these the apple quince was to be preferred on account of its better quality and brighter color. The Portugal quince has been highly esteemed for its fine quality and the handsome color of the flesh when cooked, but it is not profitable as a mar ket variety on account of its being a shy bearer. In later times we have had brought to notice Rea's quince, which is a variety of the Orange of large size and by some thought to be the best of all, but it has not proved to be sufficiently productive in our climate. This was followed by the Champion quince, which comes into bearing early and is productive, but ripens quite too late for our seasons. We lost in obscurity. Mr. Meech, of Vineland, N. J., found it growing in the grounds of one of the early settlers of that place who brought it from Connecticut. After growing it with the other varieties, Mr. Meech became satisfied that it was distinct from and superior to all of them. It is somewhat pear-shaped, but said to differ from the old pear-shaped quince by ripening earlier than that variety, yet a little later than the apple or orange quince. It is also said to ripen earlier than Rea's and decidedly earlier than the Champion. The particular merits claimed for this variety are the vigorous, healthy habit of the tree, early bearing, and great and uniform productive ness. Young trees of two and three years old show fruit, and continue to bear so abundantly thereafter that it is necessary to thin out the fruit in order to prevent injury to the trees from overbearing. Trees five years planted yield from eighty to ninety well-grown quinces. The fruit is very large, often weighing from twelve to fifteen ounces, of a beautiful golden color, and possessing the peculiar agreeable quince fragrance in a high degree. It is claimed for it that its cooking qualities are remarkably good, one lady stating that it cooks as soft as a peach .-Canadian Horticulturist.

Out-Door Fruit for the Million.

We are indebted to Mr. F. P. Gassion for a copy of a little pamphlet of some thirty-five pages, with the above title, in which the author sets forth his method of growing fruit of all kinds with great success. His management is based upon the theory that the roots of a tree are of lateral roots, and the tap roots, and that the office of the fibrous roots is to produce fruit, of the laterals to produce lows a space of two feet from the tree the trees began to open their blossoms,

ing, he gave the trees an annual dressing 3s 9d per acre.

method of lessening the wood growth of a vember) the stack was cut into, and was proportion of gas or slaked lime. If this tree, and at the same time supplying the found in excellent condition, except alit- is so, the claims that it is not injurious to therefore tell what I have now and what remaining roots with an abundance of the on the side. This, it is known, can be the human family or to the stock are en- I prefer. I have as yet found none cod, and thinning out the fruit so that avoided in future, at an expense of a few tirely unwarrantable, and the price at having all the good qualities and being

fect fruit, of fine appearance and full flavor will be obtained. This method is particularly to be commended to those who have but small grounds, who can attend to the trees during the season of growth, and see that they do not suffer for lack of food or moisture, and who desire to have very choice fruit and of the highest flavor. It must be remembered that when the roots are thus shortened, food and drink must be supplied to the remainder, else the tree will suffer, and the fruit, and possibly the leaves, drop.

Should any of our readers have trees that are making too vigorous wood fruit, they will find this root pruning production and throw their trees into fruit bearing .- Canadian Horticulturist.

Bearing Alternate Years.

at large are gradually coming into abundant bearing, and the crop, from its magnitude, requires more system in marketing, it becomes more and more obvious that a nearly uniform supply of fruit in the different years is an indispensable requisite for the best success. The question as to the best mode for preventing an excess in one season and a dearth the next, is one of greater importance than is for overcoming the difficulty, the efficacy of which has been proved to a large extent. Top dressing the orchards regularmay still have too small a crop. The other mode is removing the crop as soon

as it sets, or when the tree is in blossom, in the abundant year. We have tried this remedy on trees 15 years old, by the work, three or four hours being reseveral thousand blossoms. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the operation in a subsequent year. It is therefore much better to begin as soon as the young trees easily and thoroughly gone over in a short be permanent; and if its repetition is rethe work more complete, it is easily done. No way has yet been devised to perform artificially what is sometimes done effectually on a grand scale and in the natural definitely considered as settled, so that way, where unusual frosts and storms California fruits may next year be laid have changed the bearing.. The orchards in New York for not more than half of several of the more western counties of what they have previously cost in freight New York, or portions of them, now do and in direct and unbroken car loads. their heaviest bearing in odd years; and County is reported as being this season first time, give to the interest, may be known as Meech's Prolific. Its origin is which, with the higher prices of the odd for those fruits which are peculiar to year, handsomely repays the loss by

storms of the even year's crop in the past. Samuel Miller states, in the Rural World, that he has had fair crops on his trees for are half grown; but the work is more efchange will more commonly be perma. of these fruits in New York before the removing only apart. By changing the fruits bring the highest prices. year on half the trees in the orchard, In cherries California (when she has even or old years, for this course would New York weeks before any eastern supgive larger and finer specimens, and have plies are ripe; and she can furnish the less tendency to exhaust the trees. Between top-dressing with manure, thinning over-bearing crops, and totally removing the blossoms, orchardists may

Stacking Uncured Grass.

prove of great financial advantage .-

Country Gentleman.

Rell's Messenger of London has the following account of an English experiment in this direction:

Impressed with the importance of the system of ensilage, but feeling that, owing to the question of cost, this has bid fair to remain for the most part a landlord's matter, a Shropshire agriculturist three kinds, the small fibrous roots, the determined to prove for himself whether the preservation of green forage otherwise than by hay-making could not be successfully accomplished by his own It should be loosened and spread out, wood, and of the tap root to anchor the men and horses without any building or tree. Accordingly he cuts off the lateral excavation at all, and without any apparroots every second year or so. If the atus for pressing. Early in July he cut tree be four inches in diameter at the with a grass-mower eighteen acres of moderately moist cellar it will keep them Female Weakness, Cancerous Humors, Huground, or a foot in circumference, he alabout forty feet diameter was then marked out, and a green stack was built on and cuts off the roots at that distance cutout, and a green stack was built on from the trunk, thus leaving a circle of this area. The process began by tilting ingup some for packing our winter roots C. I. Hood & Co. Lowell, Mass. Sold by all roots four feet in diameter. His time for cart loads in the centre, spreading the we found a few beets which had been doing this root pruning is in the autumn stuff about, and treading it down by put up the fall before, and they were in after the leaves have fallen. After cut- means of a couple of horses led by a boy. ting off the roots, he dresses the surface | The bulk of the stuff was fed to the stack of the ground with a liberal supply of in the usual manner by fork, from carts after they were first put up, they were good, solid manure. In the spring, when drawn up alongside. As the stack got up, cooked, and were really in better condiit assumed the shape of a pyramid. When pails full of liquid manure were given all the produce of the eighteen acres was them occasionally as long as the bloom- on, about five feet all round was cut on a dry floor for two weeks. It is so ing process lasted; also for some time away, and the grass thrown on the top. perfectly clean and retains moisture afterwards, particularly if the weather The horses which had remained on the were dry. The fertilizers used were the stack while it was being built were taken roots so perfectly, that no one who has drainings of the stable and cow-house, off by scrambling down an incline about fresh solid manure of any kind well mix- two yards in width; the grass of this slide vegetables in any other material, and its ed with water, and a few handfuls of was then cut away and all thrown on the guano well stirred up in a pailful of water. top, leaving the stack something like a As a result of this treatment the author | very big plum cake. The next thing done | the year." states that the trees soon covered them- was to cover it over with old cake and selves with fruit spurs, yielding great | manure bags, and upon them was packed quantities of fruit. That this process of about a foot thickness of soil dug from root pruning forced the trees to make close by. To prevent this earth layer short stiff wood well supplied with fruit from cracking, or from being washed buds. He thinned out all small, poor away should heavy rain come, it was coatfruit, and then let the trees bear to their ed over with "rakings." The cost, not secticide was sent to us for trial. We is to have their capital and labor yield very utmost. In addition to the manur- including horse labor, was £3 7s 3d, or found its claims fairly well sustained as a them as good a return as possible, and

it and eat it greedily.

Russian Apples.

of the Union, where nearly all of our best apples perish. Eilwanger & Barry of Rochester, who have given them a trial for a number of years, said some years ago: "So far we have experienced considerable disappointment, and we find a growth, and therefore yielding little or no very small number of them that promise to be valuable acquisitions. Scarcely any process will check the excessive wood will be equal to the old well-known Russian sorts, as Red Astrachan, Oldenburg Alexander, Tetofsky, &c." Prof. Budd of Iowa is giving them an extensive trial, and doubtless will find some specially As young apple orchards in the country adapted to cold climates. They may pos sess another quality of value, namely, bearing well in scarce years, as we have observed some of them heavily loaded with fruit in seasons when other sorts were destitute. Among the most desirable sorts more recently tested, are Tilovka, a large, striped, coarse summer apple; Red

Bietigheimer, a handsome and very large

autumn sort; and Belle de Boskoop, a me-

dium-sized fruit, shaded dark red. a late

Transparent, an early summer variety, is

more widely known .- Country Gentleman.

California Fruits Coming East. It is know n that New York, Boston and Philadelphia have in the year 1885, up to October 1, 1885, had but five cars of fungus. California green fruits of all kinds shipped to them direct, while of indirect shearing off the blossoms, and changed shipments in fractional cars from Chicago the bearing year. But the trees were too about twenty-five cars reached those large for the economical performance of markets in the same period. Say thirty cars in all for distributing markets that quired to go over a single tree, with its feed at least half the entire population of the United States-say twenty five millions of people. Manifestly this cannot have given these millions a "sample," scarce even a "smell" of our fruits, and the condition of things under our old those markets.

Under the auspices of the California Fruit Union the freight question may be

Now this, under the businesslike or-California, or which she matures so much earlier than the eastern product as to be entirely out of competition with the latter. It is not expected to go into comfour years in succession, by taking off the petition with eastern apples or other apples, or a portion of them, before they fruits raised east in the season waen their markets are filled with the local product. the blossoms before the young fruit is set, when the eastern crop is on those marhas begun the work of exhaustion. The earlier maturity, can market many cars great benefit to the trees. nent by making an entire change on the local product is available, and it fortree, and shearing off the whole, than by tunately always happens that these early

very late varieties long after all eastern supplies are exhausted. What this means have a control of their crops which may ward during the year 1885 .- San Fran-

> spaghnum for Packing Vegetables. Prof. W. W. Tracy, in the Michigan Horticulturist recommends the peat moss or spaghnum, for packing beets, carrots, paranips, salsify, winter radishes and turnips, for home consumption during winter. He says: "A bale costing two dollars would be ample to pack all the vegetables needed by four or five families. thoroughly wet and allowed to stand for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Headache twenty-four hours, and the vegetables summer, and may be used for a number of years. In one instance, while loosensuch good condition that we repacked them, and the next winter, sixteen months tion than many roots we have seen which had been allowed to lie uncovered without fermenting so as to preserve once tried it will ever be content to pack use will go far towards solving the prob- long essay on what has been done in the lem of how to have good vegetables all past in reference to this subject, nor

Hammond's Slug Shot.

Experiment Station for analysis. Here which I have participated. The object of is the report: "A package of this in- the majority of the bee-keepers of to-day destroyer of insects. The indication are, the desire is to obtain such a race or How did the experiment turn out? At however, that it is no more or less than strain of bees as will be conducive to that We have no doubt but that by this the beginning of the present month (No- London purple mixed with a very large

each remaining specimen shall have shillings. The stack is being fed as cut to which it is sold, though apparently very possessed of none of the bad; and none gredients."

> Our honest friend, Mr. Purdy of the Fruit Recorder, thinks we intended to A correspondent wishes to know if the sneer at him when we said we were sorry Russian apples are better than our old he could not be in attendance at the meet varieties. For fine quality, none are equal ing of the American Pomological Society to the best old sorts, but their chief value at Grand Rapids. By no means, Mr. is in their hardiness and endurance of the Purdy. We were extremely anxious to see you there, and at least five prominent horticulturists were indulging in the hope you would be present. This does not include Mr. Ingalls, of Almont. to whom, you will remember, you have not yet refunded the money sent you for

> > Horticultural Notes.

would be pleased to see you also.

ONE of the first steps in fighting insects is to cut down and burn all worthless fruit trees, thus reducing the number of breeding places.

IT is said that a sod on an orchard is an admirable protection for the roots of the trees against injury from frost in a severe

THERE is an asparagus bed at Clyde, N. Y., which is 67 years old, having been set out in 1818. No additional plants were put in until 1878, when a few were set in a corner where the old stock had been killed by a too free application of guano.

No better remedy is known for the fungus excrescence, similar to the black knot on cherry and plum trees, caused by the orange spored Ræstelja, than to cut away and burn the affected fruit and twigs, with a view to destroy the spores, and thereby prevent, as far as standard, with the impression that breedpossible, the propagation and spread of the ing from them will always give equally

MR. J. N. STEARNS, of Kalamazoo, recom mends the Downing gooseberry, saying that he grows no berry that pays so well. The plants should be kept well cultivated, highly fertilized, and pruned out, so as to avoid being too thick, and you will get an immense quanyears from three to four dollars per bushel.

A GARDENER who has experimented for many years in making and caring for lawns, finds that narrow leaved trees are better than commence bearing, when they can be such must have permanently remained large ones, because of the less injurious effect upon the grass. Also that broad leaved weeds time, and when the change is more apt to system, for high freights and lack of are best destroyed by covering them with a systematic business organization would mulch of fine manure or soil through which quired two years later in order to make have forever prevented our developing the grass blades will push themselves, while the weeds will be smothered and die.

land is good cabbage land. The best time for breaking up grass land for cabbage, is when the grass has reached its best growth. He among others, the apple crop of Niagara ganization which the union will, for the from stump root. The disease seems to come exportation of queens of the different have now brought before us a variety to country is reported as being this season safely counted on to insure large markets out. You can make stump root by too strong recognition, and should receive such. manure.

> A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribum outting a mound of clean earth (subsoil) ound the bases of their stems has the great merit also of disinclining the borer beetle from depositing eggs on such trees. It prefers more than do the Syrians or Cyprians. the shelter and softening effect of grass and My advice is, if you have good bees keep fectual when performed by shearing off So also of peaches, plums and pears, weeds growing about the stems. Whoever has them; don't fool away money by sending the energy to so treat his trees is likely to do for the new kinds of bees, and paying big and before an over abundance of fruit kets. But California, by reason of much still more of weed suppressing culture—athird prices. We cannot keep queens long

> THE Kansas State Horticultural Society met and held a very interesting session. Mr. Cutter, who read a paper on hardy fruits, said the from Italians crossed with blacks. I prebest horticulturists in the State had come to there would be an even distribution of solved the transportation problem) can the conclusion that the tree combining the the amount annually. On the other place her whole crop in the Atlantic requisite qualities in respect to hardiness and hand, there would be a decided advantage markets before a single cherry east of adaptation to soil and other conditions, and it in merely thinning the crop when too the Sierra has ripened. So, too, in seems to be the correct one, will be found to many apples have set, whether it be in peaches. California can feed them to have originated on Kansas soil. The heat of tion. summer kills a hundred so-called ironclads where the cold of winter kills one.

> > THE Rothamsted experimental wheat plot on which a crop has been grown successfully as to future possible development for the for forty-two years without any fertilize California peach grower can be best whatever, yielded 14% bushels to the acre this judged by the fact that the quantity of season, and the grain weighed 61 pounds to peaches annually consumed by the At- the bushel. The average yield over the whole lantic seaboard cities in their very short | United States was this year but 191/4 bushels season exceeds the entire tonnage of all The plot at Rothamsted, which has been the fruits moved out of California east- dressed with barnyard manure for 43 years, yielded this year 401% bushels per acre, while the average of the plots dressed with artificia manures for the same period was but 331 bushels. This difference is unusual, and must be attributed to special conditions of the weather.

> > What It Is-What It Does. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of sarsaparilla landelion, mandrake, cherry bark, uva ursi dock, and other valuable medicinal agents long and favorably known for their power in eradicating disease and purifying the blood. It will cure, when in the power of medicine Constipation, Biliousness, General Debility packed in alternate layers of it, and in a Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, mors of the Face, Ringworm, Pimples, Ulcers Sores, Tumors, Scald Head, and all diseases arising from an impure state or low condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made by druggists; \$1, six for \$5.

> > > Apiarian.

DIFFERENT RACES OF BEES

Paper read by D. A. Jones of Becton, Ont', at the late meeting of North American Bee-Keepers Society at Detroit. It is not my purpose to occupy the

valuable time of this convention with a shall I trouble you with a history of the efforts put forth, the trials and hardships endured, and the successes, failures and The Rural New-Yorker sent a box of disappointments connected with the im-Hammond's Slug Shot to the New York portation of the different races of bees in end.

With the above object in view, I shall

sufficient room for full development, per- a number of half fat bullocks, who relish low, is many times the value of the in- therefore that suit me in every particular. I am not now breeding either Cyprians or Syrians in their purity for my own use, but for experimental purposes and to supply the demand for pure stock. It must not, however, be supposed because

good qualities; such is not the case.

Different climates have different requirements, as evidenced by the success of Mr. B. F. Carroll, of Texas, with pure Cyprians, and of Mr. A. W. Osburn, in Cuba, with Holy Land bees or Syrians. I simply assert that they are not so suitable for our climate as are others. After the experience of years I find that for plants, or sent the plants. Perhaps he this particular climate, several crosses give far better results than do the races in their purity. This experience is the outcome of experiments conducted on an extensive scale, and with all possible care as to selection and breeding-the latter on isolated islands in the Georgian Bay. Crosses between Italians and Cyprians or Syrians, and between Carniolans and Cyprians or Syrians, seem to give the best results. Onethird Cyprian or Syrian is sufficient with two thirds Italian, or half Carniolan and half Cyprian or Syrian, work well to-

gether.

While bees are all crossed the same, the results vary for a time till the strains be come more fixed. It is not well to decide because the first cross is of extraordinary value, that you have found just what you are seeking for; in after experience you will find that they seldom duplicate themselves in this respect. These first crosses are too often adopted as the good results. Who knows, unless with proper facilities for breeding, what these crosses are? On the islands of which I have spoken, I have found that at all times I cannot be su cessful, especially in these particular points that I most desire. Unless the mating of the queen tity of large, fine fruit, bringing the last two can be better controlled than now, perfection cannot be reached, and the best races or strains of bees produced.

The breeds of horses and other animals over which we have perfect control, are being constantly improved, through persistent efforts which have been going on for hundreds of years; it is not a mere assumption, then, to assert that by crossing, re-crossing, selecting and re-selecting, we certainly make much progress but these operations will need to be much J. J. H. Gregory, the well known seeds- more carefully conducted than is generman, says that as a rule, what is good grass ally the case, as few, from their surroundings, are enabled to properly prosecute the work. Where pure races best meet says that in gardens where the waste of the the requirement of the climate, it is well house can be applied to the cabbage, cabbages to have them in all their purity. Mr. can be grown every year without suffering Benton is still engaged in the east in the on lands where the alkalies have been taken races, and his efforts are worthy of proper

In reply to inquiries, Mr. Jones said-I do not believe that any one living in a Northern climate can profitably produce says the plan of protecting trees from mice by honey with pure Syrian or Cyprian bees. I prefer Syrians crossed with Italians. The Carniolans do not swarm with us any enough to test them, and then sell them at a low price. Buy them and test then yourself. In buying queens, buy of a Manhattan the first of last December, reliable breeder. Carniolans crossed with Italians cannot be distinguished fer crosses to pure races

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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1886

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Postoffice as second class matter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The " Household " Supplement.

From and after this date the subscription price of the Michigan Farmer will be \$1 50 per annum with "The Household," and \$1 25 without. When sending in your subscription state whether you wish "The Household" or not. If you are sending through an agent be particular to specify whether you wish it or not. You will find "The Household" richly worth four times its price-25c per year, or less than half a cent a week.

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WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market bu., against 127.137 bu., the previous week and 196,143 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 58,393 bu. against 39 976 the previous week, and 58,790 the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now beld in this city amount to 2.258,637 bu., against 2,193,869 last date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on January 2 was 58,645,325 bu. against 58,431,813 the previous week, and 43,366,972 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of the corresponding week in 1885. Ship-213.5 2 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending January 2 were 123.323 bu., against 118.126 the for the same week last year. The previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 1.547,332 bu. against 8,-

441,790 for the corresponding eight weeks A slow and dragging market has been the rule the past week, fluctuations being the last eight weeks were 406,097 bu. within narrow limits. Values ruled very against 229,756 bu. for the corresponding steady, prices seeming to have got so low | weeks in 1884 5 The visible supply shows that even the "bears" are ashamed to talk | an increase of 539,183 bu. during the week. of lower values. On Saturday, after open ing weak and declining, a better tone sprung up from the tenor of dispatches from both foreign and domestic markers. and the decline noted at the opening was more than regained, the market closing firmer than for some days. Yesterday this slightly higher in all markets than a week market was firmer at the opening, fluctuated within narrow limits, and finally closed steady at about Saturday's figures. Chicago was active, weakening, then advancing, and closing to higher than on Saturday. Tolodo was easy and unchanged. Liverpool quiet and steady. A dispatch announces a decline of 653,679 bu. ia the "visible supply" as compared with last week. This strengthened the markets. The following table exhibits the daily

closing prices of spot wheat from Dec. 28

50 Jan. 11.				
	No. 1 white,	No. 8 white.	Ne sea.	No. 3
Dec. 28	901/6		91	81
** 29	2016		91	81
44 30	90		9014	81
61 31	90%		9014	
Jan. 2	90		90%	803
14 4	69		89	
66 5	88		8836	80
64 6	8814		8834	333
44 7			8814	
** 8			8834	
4 9	8836		00/4	
* 11	881/6		881/4	*****

The following statement gives th closing figures on No. 1 white futures each

day of the past w	eek for	the v	arious	deals
Tuesday	88	Jan. 90	Peb. 91%	May 913
Wednesday	8814	90%		911
Thursday	8834	89%	****	943
Friday	8814	9016	10	943
Saturday	83		****	943
Monday		88%	****	-
Por No 9 and 4	he ele	-i	-1	- 41

various deals each day of the past week

were as lollows:				
	Jan.	Feb.	March	M
Tuesday	8836	89%	91%	9
Wednesday	8816	89-16	9136	9
Thursday	8814	89%	9150	9
Friday		90%	9116	9
Baturday	****	89		9
Monday	****			9

There are few additional features of interest to note in the outlook. The "visi ble supply" shows a slight increase the past week, but the coming one it is said will be decidedly the other way.

Careful estimates place the California tons. Subtracting from the 80,000 on European export.

From aboard the advices are rather more encouraging. Late advices from India say that exporters could not work freely owing to the prices demanded for wheat, which was firmly held, owing to the want of rain over half the wheat area of India. There was little disposition to buy, owing to the unprecedentedly low prices in Great Britain, or to sell, owing to the extended drought. The movemen

of wheat from India from Jan. 1 to State dairy firking, choice..... March 31, generally falls off, as this is the period of the maturity of the new crop usually harvested during March and April The exports in the last three months of 935 993 bushels or a monthly average of 1,645,331 bush, against about 2,553,000 bush the corresponding three months in

The Hungarian millers are said to have arrived at a point where they cannot make any further reduction in flour prices. The prices demanded for Hungarian wheat leave no margin of profit, and the mills are consequently shutting down.

The English markets are quiet and show little change. At Liverpool yesterday the market was dull, with California club at 6s. 10d.@7s. 1d., white Michigan at 7s. 2d., red winter at 7s, 1d., and spring at 7s. 2d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 63.764 bu., against 123,563 bu. the previous week, and 63,969 bu. for the corresponding week in 1884. Shipments were 64,414 bu., against 234 .-998 bu, the previous week, and 79,465 bu for the same week last year. The visible supply in the country on January 2 amounted to 10.255.337 bu. against 8, 320 695 by the previous week, and 4.754. 497 bu, at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 1.934.643 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 1,609.686 bu., against 1.609,686 bu, the previous week. and for the past eight weeks 7,362,193 bu... against 5 602.657 bu, for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 81.654 bu., against 81,654 bu. last week and 35.149 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884.

The market at this point is quiet and steady at 35 4 for No. 2, 364; for new high mixed, and 351c for new mixed. The Chicago market is quiet and easy, with values a shade lower than a week ago. Quotations there are 364: for No. 2 spot, 364c for January delivery, February at 361@361c. and May at 391@391c. That market has been very dull for the past few days, and the movement of stock light. At Toledo the market is quiet, with spot No. 2 quoted at 33; January delivery the past week amounted to 154.254 at 38c, and May at 40c. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted dull at 4s. 71d. per cental for old mixed, new mixed, at 4s. 21d ; January at 4s. 11d., March at 4s. 2d. The export demanded is fairly active, but the receipts the past week have been heavy, as shown by the large increase in the visible supply. Corn will pay a better price marketed in live stock week and 693,134 bu. at the corresponding than sold at present quotations, and most Michigan farmers realize that fact OATS.

> The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 35,199 bu., against 30,820 bu, the previous week, and 9 793 bu, for ments we 11 94 bu. against 9.319 bu. the previous week, and 818 bu. visible supply of this grain on January 2 was 3,419,251 bu., against 2 880 969 bu. the previous week, and 2,347,970 bu January 3,1885. The exports for Europe the past week were 10,378 bu and for Stocks held in store here amount to 61,819 bu., against 54,462 bu. the previous week, and 12.852 bu, at the corresponding date in 1885. Notwithstanding the increased receipts and the addition to the visible supply, oats maintain a strong tone, and are ago. Quotations here are 30c for No. 2 mixed, 824c for light mixed, and 344c for No. 2 white. At Chicago the market is quiet but firmer than a week ago for spot and near futures. No. 2 mixed are quoted there at 284c. January delivery at 284c, February the same, and May at 311c. The Toledo market is quiet and unchanged, with spot quoted at 30c for No. 2 mixed, and 33c for May delivery. The New York market is firm and higher than a week ago, with No. 3 white at 39%c. No. 2 do. at 404c, and No. 1 do. at 42c, No. 2 mixed at 364 No. 1 do. at 38c, and white western at 39@44c4. The outlook seems rather favorable for holders.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

Butter has ruled dull in about all the principal markets the past week. In this market, all grades except choice creamery are dull. Fair to good dairy is quoted at 13@14c, choice at 15@16c, the latter a difficult price to obtain, and low grades at anything above 7c. Creamery is scarce and higher, being now quoted at 25@28c, with some sales reported at a slightly higher figure. The inquiry is confined to good table butter, and buyers are, as usual when there is an abundance of stock, very critical in their selections. The Chicago market was dull early in the week, with before the close. A good deal of stale stock was shipped off east, and a better 18@28c; choice roll, 10@12c; fresh packwheat in store in that State at 580,000 general decline in the prices quoted a selling up to \$5.80 Saturday, but dropping hand Jan. 1, 150,000 tons still required for light, a large part of the stock going out | speculative demand there. The outlook consumption and seed, 70 000 for export on consignment. The demand for choice to other countries than Europe, and 40,000 creamery for the home trade continues ons of carry-over, there are remaining at very good, but the medium and lower the present date 320,000 tons available for grades of stock are weak and neglected. Quotations in that market yesterday were

7	as follows:		
1	Creamery, fancy,	88	63
	Creamery, choice	31	@32
9	Creamery, prime	28	@30
	Creamery, good		@27
۱	Creamery, fair		@24
,	Creamery, ordinary		@19
	June creamery, choice		@19
٠	June creamery, prime		@18
ď	State half firkin tube and pails, fancy.		@26
	State half-firkin tubs and pails, choice.	23	@24
-	State half-firkin tube, etc., fair to good		0.22
	State, half-firkin tuos, etc., ordinary	12	@17
3	State dairy, ent re prime		0
t	State dairy, entire, good to fine	18	031

State Weish, fair to prime. WESTERN STOCK.

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Jan. 2 were 197,981 lbs., against 104,099 lbs. the previous week, and 319,501 hs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1884 were 141 696 ths.

Our market has advanced during the week, and is now quoted steady at a range of 11@12c for full cream Michigan, and 10@11c for Ohio. It takes a fancy article to bring outside figures. The demand is fairly active, while the stocks are lighter. At Chicago cheese has ruled firm and active all week. Stocks of fine full creams are light, and sellers ask outside rates. Values are slightly higher on all grades of good stock. Quotations there are as follows: Young America, full cream 11c; full cream cheddar, 91@94c; flats, two in a box, 101@101c; part skim flats, 41@ 54c, hard skimmed, 14@24c. The New York market has been quiet but steady, with sellers securing a shade higher prices on desirable grades of stock. The export demand took considerable quantities of skims at full rates. The home demand for choice stock is fairly active, but shippers did not take anything over 91@94c. Hold ers seem to be quite firm in their views. and express confidence in the future. The report of stocks in store in that city on January 1st, as compared with a year ago at same date is as follows:

Fists, boxes	21.392	81.183
		154,515
Quotations in that man	ket are	as fol-
lows:		
State factory, fancy, colored. State factory, fancy, white State factory, prime to choice State factory, goals.		0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

Ohio flat, fair to good. 7 6 8 2 6 3 4

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 19,001 boxes against 27.141 boxes the previous week and 17,205 boxes the corresponding week in 1884. The exports from all American ports for the week ending January 2 foot up 1,620,493 lbs., against 2,162,931 lbs. the previous week, and 978,779 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 679.328 lbs

Liverpool quotations for American cheese vesterday were 49s. per cwt. an advance of 1s, from the price quoted one week ago.

WOOL.

The eastern markets are both activ and strong, with no change to note in prices At Boston the sales for the past week footed up 2,735,800 lbs. of domestic and 512,208 lbs. of foreign. The total is in excess of the corresponding week last year. Of the sales made we note that XX Ohio sold at 35@351c, Ohio No. 1 at 36c, Michigan X at 31@32. Michigan No. 1 a 33c, combing and delaine at 35@361c, Territory at 24c, and spring Texas at 22c. The sales of foreign were largely increased considerable Australian changing har at 36@37c, and Montevideo at 2 c.

The stock of domestic wool in Boston at the close of the year footed up 19,722. 700 lbs. The year previous it was 25.6 9. 300 lbs. Of foreign wools the stocks are 2:750,000 lbs., against 2 595 300 lbs. at the same time last year. The largest increase is in Australia, New Zealand and Montevideo wools, and English and Irish comb

Of the New York market the Economist gives very encouraging reports. In its list of sales we note XX Onio at 35@36c. X at 33c, fine unwashed at 24@25c, fine delaine fleece at 36@38c. quarter blood comping at 36@38c, & blood combing at 38@40c. The Economist says of the outlook:

"From all quarters we learn of much looking about among wool manufacturers and dealers for any soft spots, but they do not find many such. The market in fact, may be quoted as very strong in all quarters, and abroad in Europe things are looking up as well as in America.

"Fine American fleeces are now the best purchases on the list. Medium clothing and combings are all sold up, and coarse wool as well. Stocks are now lower than usual, even of fine wool, there in a happy future for that as well as other

"It is said that never were clothiers selves so bare of weights, and when our new heavy weights open they will go like hot cakes, or we are mistaken. Every yard of woolen goods will be wanted, and we may hope for a bright future for our ery should be allowed to remain idle

all the week, and advanced steadily until yesterday, when a decline of 5c from some improvement noted in the demand the prices of Saturday took place. Prime opened at \$5.80, and sold down to \$5.75. at which price it closed. No. 2 sold up feeling was predicted for the trade if the to \$5.55, finally closing at \$5.50. In cold weather holds on. Quotations there futures prime closed at \$5.771 for Febru are as follows: Creamery, fine to fancy, ary and \$5.80 for March. The Toledo 28@32c; do medium, 20@26c; fancy dairy, market is firm and active at \$5 80 for prime spot, \$5 80 for January delivery, ing stock, 6@7c. The New York market \$5.85 for February and \$5.95 for March. has been dull and easy all week, with a The Chicago market was higher, prime week ago. The export demand is very off a little yesterday. There is an active is favorable for sellers. Receipts are light at all points. In this market receipts are from a quarter to a third less than last year for the same time.

In our notices of the Christmas displays in the different meat markets, we omitted the fine display of poultry by Mrs. J. Faltis & Son, in the Central Market. This firm handles more poultry than any other retail establishment in the city. Mrs. Faltis, the head of the firm, has made herself thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business, and the They were a cross of the Shropshire on wants of the trade, and has shown a ca. Merino ewes.

pacity in the management of it that The Morton Manufacturing Com pany. would do credit to one of the sterner sex. Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years always see the stall filled with the best the country affords, the sales running up to 1,000 chickens and 500 turkeys per day. Their stock is received from all found them working night and day to parts of the State, the larger part being received alive. This the firm prefers, as by dressing them they can put them on the market in better shape than they can when dressed and shipped in from the country.

Farmers' Institute.

A Farmers' Institute will be held under the auspices of the Webster Farmers' Club, at the Congregational church in the town of Webster, Washtenaw Co., begining Tuesday evening, January 19, at 7 o'clock and continuing through the next day and evening. The following is the programme arranged for the occasion: TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

Invocation .- Rev. William Jones. Welcoming Address.-President of the Club, Geo. Merrill. Paper.-"People we Meet." Mrs. Alice Olsaver, Webster.

"Chinese Agriculture,"-Prof. J. B. Steere, Michigan University. Music.

WEDNESDAY MORNING-9:30 A. M. The Silent Educator,"-I. G. McColl, Webster

"Different Methods in Agriculture,"

Mrs. E. S. Cushman, Delhi Mills. "Frauds, General; Frauds, Particular, -C. M. Starks, Webster. Music.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON-1:30 P. M. Music

The Farmer and his Relations to the Commercial Interests of the Country."-Hon. H. H. Hinds, Stanton. Paper.-Mrs. F. Caamberlain, Dexter

"Success in Life, Its Aids and Hindrances."-Hon. William Ball, Hamburg. Music.

EVENING SESSION-7:30.

The Relation of the Stockman's Wife to her Husband's Business."—Beatrix, of the Household of the Michigan Farmer, Detroit

"Needs of Agriculture."-Prof. Samue ohnson, Agricultural College, Lansing. Music Discussions of the above topics will be

had, if desired, after the papers have been Committee on Programme - William Ball, W. E. Boyden, Mrs. Johnson Backus, President. Geo. Merrill, and the Secretary, Miss Nellie Queal.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday in ts review of the British grain trade durng the past week, says:

"English wheat has been freely offered. Trade reports show that the harvest was much in excess of the estimates and that considerable quantities of old wheat re-main in stock. The sales of English wheat during the week were 39,000 qrs at 29s 101, against 51.216 qrs at 32s 7d during the corresponding period of last year. Country flour has a weaker tendency. The trade in foreign wheat is stagcargoes were sold, one was withdrawn. and two remained. At to-day's market wheat was unimproved; flour was dull corn was steady; oats, barley, and beans were steady but inactive.

-Excursion to Kansas.

On Monday, January 25th, an excursion will leave Detroit at 9:30 P. M. over the Wabash railway for land points in Missouri and Kansas. The excursion is under the management of the editor of the Missouri and Kansas Farmer, who will join the party at Peru, Ind. The tickets are good for forty days, and permit a stop-over at any point west of Kansas City. Included in the excursion are all points on the Wabash. St. Louis and Pacific railway and all its branches. Tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates. Full information can be obtained by addressing A. F. Wolfschlager, at Detroit, or from railway ticket agents throughout

THE U.S. Economist wishes us to give the reason why wool is lower to-day after 18 years of protection than before a tariff was placed on foreign wools. Our answer is that before a tariff was placed on wool Australia, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope and South America were not wool-exporting countries, to any extent-some of them. as Australia and New Zealand, not at all. Will the Economist tell us where in the wide world the large amounts of fine clothing wools now being imported could France grew considerable, but used it all. Germany had her Silesian and Saxony, but she needed it for her own use in the manufacture of goods. The Australasian export of wool in 1882 was 378 916 518 lbs... and it has increased since. Not a pound of that wool reached an American market best kind of a tariff then-the wool was not to be had in foreign countries except at extreme prices. It can now be had in enormous quantities and at low prices; hence, without a tariff, prices would be governed again, as they were then, by the prices ruling abroad. But perhaps the Economist can give us more light on a subject of which it professes to be the great exponent, and that is, how will tariff reduction or free trade belo the woolgrower? If it can do that we are ready change front and work for its great hobby as earnestly as it does itself.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. R. Lawrence of Canal Fulton, Ohio. Here is a Rose of Sharon bull whose breeding is unexceptional, and Mr. Lawrence says is a fine animal individually. He is by the 23rd Duke of Airdrie (41350) out of Poppy's 4th Julia, by 4th Duke of Geneva (30958).

RICHARD CONLEY, of Marshall, sold last week in Buffalo a double deck of lambs of his own breeding and feeding. They averaged 90 pounds and brought \$7 per hundred, the highest price of the season.

While at Romeo the past week we called at the factory of the Morton Manufacturing Co., which makes the Morton Reversible Tread Power, and keep up with their orders. These powers have given universal satisfaction whereever introduced, and we find them in the hands of some of the most enterprising farmers in the State. They are just the thing for a feed mill, and the company also make a threshing machine which works well with them. One of these has recently been put into the barn of Mr. D. C. Calkins, of Flint, a three-horse power, which threshed 111 bushels of oats per hour and 40 bushels of wheat. Among those who have recently put in one of these tread powers are Judge Marston and Merrill & Fifield, of Bay City; L. M. Olmstead, of Muir; D. Fellows, of Metamora: Edward Simmons, of North Branch: Dr. Stone, of Metamora; C. F. Moore, of St. Clair; H. P. Smith, of East Saginaw, and Mr H. Hart, manufacturer of emery wheels. Detroit. These tread powers. with their various attachments, bid fair to become one of the institutions of the State, and a great saving of labor to the farmer.

Stock Notes.

THE Shorthorn cow Oxford Vanquish 8th, which was purchased by Mr. Eugene Rook, of Ypsilanti, at the sale of W. & A. McPherson, of Howell, dropped a fine red heifer call November 24th, which is growing finely.

MR. W. S. WALKER, of Utica, Macomb Co., reports the following sales from his herd of

To S. L. DeKay, a bull calf.
To A. S. Munger, Bay City, a bull calf, one cow eight years old, and one cow four years

MR. A RILEY, of Walled Lake, Oakland Co. says he has been testing Holstein Frieslan milk for butter-making. One hundred pounds of milk from his cow Antie No. 233 D. F. Herd Book, gave 5% pounds of butter,

which is a fraction less than 18 pounds of milk to one pound of butter. Mr. Riley says this cow has given an average of 65 pounds of milk per day for five months. MR. CHAS. A. SESSIONS, of Northville,

Wayne County, reports the following sales from his flock of Merinos:

To P. Larkins, Salem, one ram. Larkins, Salem, one ram.

Wixon, Farmington, one ram.
Butler. Northville, one ram.
Wilson, Wayne, one ram.
Wilson, Wayne, one ram.
Well, Novi, five breeding ewes.
Wells, Northville, seven ewe lambs

and four breeding ewes. To G. Hill, Novi. 14 lambs. Mr. Sessions says the sheep business is im-

proving faster than expected, and is coming out all right. Could not fill his orders for rams this fall, and at better prices than anticinated.

MR. J. F. RUNDEL, of Birmingham, reports the following recent sales of Shropshire and Hampshire Down sheep:

To J. H. Moores, of Lansing, the following hropshires: Imported ram Spectator 1198, red by J. E. Farmer, England; and four noice ewes numbered 335, 334, 1017 and 1016, the ewes being sired by Mr. Runde's imported am. Also two choicely bred awes imported his season, association number not yet assign-

ported Hampshire ewes sired by Sir Garnett imported two years ago, and now owned by G. H. German, of Franklin, Oakland Co. These sheep were selected by Messra, Moores

and Armstrong without regard to cost, and Mr. Rundel reports them as being as fine as the best. Each jutends them as a foundation for a breeding flock.

EFFECT OF REDUCED TARIFF ON WOOL

the proceedings of the sixth annual meet

ing of the State Association of Merino

To the Editor of he Michigan Farmer. In your issue of Dec. 22, in publishing

Sheen-Breeders, you gave the address of the President of the Association, Hon. John T. Rich. This address contains much valuable information, including statistics of the production and of the im portation of wool and woolen goods for the past five years. He seems disposed in his comments to take a hopeful view of the prospects of the wool industry, but I am afraid some of his conclusions are not well grounded. For instance, he says: 'In some instances the reduction in duty has led to increased importations, but as the aggregate value of woolens imported has not increased, and the percentage of duty remains the same, it would seem that importation of manufactured goods has not been the cause of the low price of wools." He further states that although for the first year of the reduced tariff the importations "were greatly increased, for have been found back in the fifties? the second year of the reduced tariff the amount imported was substantially the same as before the agitation of a reduction of duty on wool in Congress," and that "in the aggregate the reduction of the tariff on manufactured wool has had no visible effect." Also, that "judging from information obtained, the damage before 1860. Wool-growers here had the to wool growers by the reduction of import duties made by the act of March, 1883, was only temporary, as the duty is still high enough to keep out the bulk of foreign wools which compete with the of wheat for export. better class of wool grown in this country." Now I do not object to Mr. Rich's statistics, but do most decidedly object

to the conclusious he draws from them. The amount imported is certainly no measure of the damage to wool-growers by the reduced tariff. The fact is that in competition with foreign wools and have had to come down. Wool buyers and manufacturers of course would only take the home product when they could buy it as cheap or a little cheaper than they could get the foreign article. Of the cigars of a Toronto firm who lately imcourse any import duties are enough to keep out the bulk of foreign wools if prices at home come down below what the foreign wools can be got for. The increase of damage to wool-growers is not so much in the amount of foreign wools imported as in the reduced prices at which our own product has to be sold. It is a fact too notorious to need a reference to figures that wools have been much lower since the reduced tariff came into operation, even wools of the better class.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

One Jackson dealer bought 13,021 she ep Michigan produced 65,000,000 pounds of fine

The Dexter skating rink is to be fitted up for

an opera house The west end of the Alden canning factory t Sturgis was blown out by a storm last week. The winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society is to be held at Adrian, Feb. 9, 10

Ronald McKenzie, of Cadillac, shot himself on account of domestic troubles on the 7th, and is dead.

There is a man living in Berrien County who ought to be happy. He has never seen or heard a plano.

Mooreville, Washtenaw County, has 150 inhabitants and five churches. Ought to be a good town. Edward Chamberlain, farmer, of Hopkins,

Allegan County, committed suicide last week by shooting. Theodore York, a well known citizen of Cheboygan, put a bullet through his head on the 8th, and will die.

The fish freezer belonging to the Alpena fish company burned last week, ruining about \$1,200 worth of fish. Family trouble and dissipation made James

alg, of California township, Branca County, ake poison on the 5th. The grist mill at Mair is to be remodeled,

and fitted up with all the appliances for making 75 barrels of flour per day. Holly has established an ungraded school,

and all truant children found on the streets in school hours will be sent there. The trial of Thomas W. Barry for conspiracy imenced at East Saginaw last week.

Portland Observer: Miss Millie Carman icked daisles and pansies in ful he lawn of her home on New Year's day. Orla Allen, 18 years of age, living at Flint,

was killed by the cars on the track of the Michigan Central near Detroit last week. At Reed City certain gentlemen paid New Year's call, using as an equipage a couple of logging carts drawn by a traction engine.

J. W. Madilt, foreman of Wells, Stone Co.'s lumber comp on the Tobacco River, near Loomis, was caught between two logs and so crushed that he lived but a short time. The Lansing Republican, issued January 2nd

as a daily by Messrs. Thorp & Godfrey, is a bright, newsy paper, which will well represent the interests and enterprises of Michigan's Mrs. Kettlebolm, of East Saginaw, set a pail

of boiling water upon the floor. Her two year old daughter fell into it, and was so severely scalded that she died in a short time in terrible agony. The Telegraph says 20,000 tons of celery

were shipped from Kalamazoo last season One thousand acres are devoted to its culture, and 100 persons, mostly Hollanders, are engaged in the business. Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, will present a bill

to Congress appropriating \$5,000,000 in boun-ties for sugar raised in this country in the next two years. Mr. O'Donnell wishes to encour-age the production of native sugar. Last week Mrs. Delos Cornwall, of the toy ship of Liberty. Jackson County, drank half a teacupful of Parls green mixed with water, and died in a few hours in terrible agony. Mrs. Cornwall was insane, but not violently

D. M. Ferry & Co. have leased the Detr roller rink and several other buildings in this city, and will at once resume their business,

pending the putting up of a new and me ommodious building upon the site with the new year, and work on the building has already been begun, and the creamery will be in working order by April 1st. Estimated

Ingham County farmers are being swindled by "Centennial Club wheat," sold after the fashion of Bohemian oats. It is said to be a good variety of wheat, but can be bought for considerably less than \$10 per bushel, and "the the Bohemian" "sales as". without the Bohemian "scheme

st of building, outfit and grounds five thous-

Fiint Globe: H. W Hall picked from a tree in his orchard twelve Northern Spy apples that weighed nine pounds. The average measurement in circum erence was 12½ inches. The tree bore eight bushels, and the past to the constantation of the people, but was recovered by the keeper. The "attractions" went cheap; the elephant was become was its second year of bearing. season was its second year of bearing. Ann Arbor Courier: St Andrew's Society

as purchased the Sperry property and denote to Hobart Guild. On this land will be rected Hobart Guild Hall, to cost \$20,000 nd contain parlors reading and lecture room litchen, etc., like a regular club house.

Little Edith Deidrich, of Milford, played he role of a "babe in the woods" the first of ast week. She was lost in the woods, and discovering her loability to find her home, athered leaves and made a bed for herself side of a log rolled herself un in hershau nd went to sleep. She was found next day. Ovid Register: At the school meeting he

surer, who claimed to have lost a sum reasurer, who cannot to five only a sun onney belonging to the school fund by the allure of a bank, those present voted against elimbursing Mr. Cowan, the vote standing 115 o 53. Mr. Cowan must therefore pay \$378.70, eside his loss of \$539.98. The "International Seed Company," Rochester, N. Y., is sending out circulars agents, to get them to engage in taking orderom farmers for a new out at \$2 per 1,0

grains. Pretty much the "same old ba

evidently been so great a success in swindling farmers that we may expect to see it reappear under as many disguises as a pickpocket house, to cost \$4.80), which shall do credit that enterprising willow Tecumseh has dec'ded to erect a new school that enterprising village.

making it but one story ligh. which it is to be hoped will be carried ou Where land is cheap there is no necessity of taxing the vitality of pupils and teachers by

el " as the Bohemian oat scheme, which ha

the constant and wearing running down stairs, to say nothing of the danger in case of fire or accident. Neighbors who had noticed the abse white, of Battle Creek, broke into the house on the 8th and found the whole family, constitute of Dr. and Mrs White and two children, load, they through house they have a battle. dead, their throats having been cut. It is thought the horrible tragedy was enacted or Sunday, as none of the family had been see ince then; and a belief is growing that th octor became insane and murdered his family is evidence of a terrible struggle be

tween husband and wife.

General.

The Australian farmers will have 90,000 ton The thermometer was thirty degrees below at Assiniboine last week The Canadian Pacific road declared a divi

The value of goods exported to the United States from the London, Oat., district was nearly \$800,000. The Standard Oil Company lost \$30,000

dend of three per cent for the past year.

exploded several tanks. Every railroad in Nebraska is said to have woolen goods the prices of our own wools cancelled its trains owing to the futense cold and the depth of the snow. There were 336 failures in the United State

any week since January, 1885. Canadian Knights of Labor have boycotted

The Cleveland rolling mills yield the ten per cent advance demanded by their three thousand employes, and thus avert a threatened strike Ten days in jail is the punishment inflicted by Toledo authorities upon the colored minis ter who married a white woman to a colored

Judge Seward Smith, of Dakota, is insanfrom sleeplessness caused by overwork white on the beach, and aggravated by his removal from office.

Alex. Glichrist, inmate of a poorhouse of the better class.

Pennsylvania, last week received the largest amount of back pension money ever paid a private soldier, \$12,151.

Prohibition is to be sternly enforced at Des Moines, Ia., the mayor having ordered the police to close every saloon in the city, and seize the supplies of the ardent.

The Dominion Government has received information from reliable sources that another outbreak is threatened in the Northwest, among the Blackfeet, Blood and Cree Indians.

The City of Nassau, from Philadelphia to acksonville, Fla., is 12 days overdue, and it s feared she has foundered, and that all on

oard are lost. The trip ordinarily occupies but five days. R. C. Foust, of Akron, O., in an altercation with a man struck him in the face with his fl-t, receiving a slight abrasion from a tooth. Foust died last week from blood poisoning,

caused by the wound. Owing to severe and continued rains in Pennsylvania, twelve collicries in the Maboning Vailey are under water. Several towns are badly damaged by the floods. At Kittaning

\$40,000 worth of lumber was swept away. The merchants of El Paso, Texas, and other American towns on the Rio Grande are about to petition the government to aboli owing to the facilities it affords for emug-

gling. The notorious Sarah Althea Hill was married at Stockton, Cal., on the 7th, to David 5. Terry, ex chief justice of the Supreme Court of California, who was ber council in her cele brated case against ex Serator Sharon, of Nevada.

At Boston Run, a small mining town near Shenandoah, Pa., a heavy rain caused a cave-in over the Reading colliery. The ground sank 800 feet, and the residents of three houses which were carried down barely escaped with their lives. The managers of the New Orleans Exposition

have asked the city to buy the extosition property for \$125,000. It originally cost It is feared that unless some finan-The President has pardoned a number of Mormons apprehended under the Edmunds' law but not convicted. This is in accordance with the law of 1882 which authorizes the

President to pardon Mormons who agree to abandon polygamy. Fire broke out in the ladies' hall of the college at Oberlin, O., on the Sth, and it was destroyed. About 250 students occupied the building, and were routed out in their night clothes. No one was injured. The cause of the fire was a defective flue.

A company of eastern capitalists will erect A company of eastern capitalists will erect grain elevators along the railway lines in Northern Dakota, and propose to furnish each farmer a separate bin for storing wheat, and also to advance money at seven per cent inter est, taking the grain as security.

At St. Cunegonde, near Montreal, the small-pox is very b.d. The postmaster kept the office open while he had the disease in his family, and even the major went about his house and kept his store open, while his children were down with the disease. Minneapolis millers are trying to prevent

he city from building a bridge across the west hannel of the Mississippi from the city to Vicoliet Island claiming they will suffer heavy lamages by the narrowing of the current. damages by the narrowing of the curren They have taken the matter into the courts. Gen. Crook means to extirnate the band of Apache renegades formerly led by Geronimo, but it will take time, as owing to the nature of the country and the willy methods of warfare of the Indians, it is impossible to proceed

ivilized foe. There was a decrease of 10,000 in the number of emigrants from England to the United States in 1835, as compared with 1884, and a decrease of 9 000 in the number who emigrated to Conada in the same time. There were 11.000 Irish emigrants to the United States nd Canada last year.

against them in the same manner as against a

Picard, the Montreal jeweler who absconded couple of months ago, had been carrying on systematic swindle by which he had defraud d the revenue out of at least \$40000. His plan was to furnish two sets of involces, one genuine, to the firms, the other 50 to 75 per cent below the actual value, for the government. The employes of the various mines in the

day's pay to the relief fund for the widows and orphans of the Nanticoke mine disaster. Their offering will amount to about \$6 000. The work of recovering the bodies goes on slowly, owing to the quick-sand, which reoders the ecovery not only difficult but exceeding! A stranded circus was sold out at Monroe.

was recovered by the keeper. The 'attractions' went cheap; the elephant, worth \$5,000, went for \$1,000, two camels for \$335. There At Philadelphia last week the United States ircuit Court rendered the final decrees in the elebrated telephone case of Bell against various companies for infringement of the Il patent. The decrees are in favor of the letters patent granted to Alexander Bell in 1876 and 1877, declaring Bell originator and perpetually enjoining the defendents from the

use of the improvements in point.

The relatives of Irish farmers who are living a America have sent \$2,000,000 to the old ountry the past year.

The trustees of the port of Calcutta invite

tenders for a loan of 30 lacs of rupees, about \$1,500,000, to be expended for docks and the

aprovement of the entrance to the harbor.

The residents of the island of Invisboffin west of Ireland, are suffering for want of food, owing to the failure of their crops, and the revalence of severe storms which out off heir communication with the main land. It is said that the British in Burmah violated flag of truce, withdrew their forces from

Mandelay, leaving the town to riots and blood shed, and that an enormous amount of treasur The position of the British forces in Barmah s critical. The two aspirants to the Burmas brone, Prince Alompra and Prince Hteitaha are rapidly gaining strength. The fi each has been largely augmented by the sale flocking of the disbanded soldiers of Theebaw to their respective standards.



Inquiries from subscribers falling under this isad will be answered in this column if the replies are of general interest. Address so to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Buhl Block, Detroit

Who Should Fence School Grounds's LOWBLL, Mish., Dec., 1884

Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Who should fence a school ground, the listrict, or the adjacent land owner? How can I get a feuce up immediately?

Answer:-I think it is the custom for the district to build the fence, but there seems to be no provision of the statute orth of petroleum on the 6th by a fire which requiring it. If the district declines to do so, I see no reason why the law requiring the respective owners of adjoining lands to maintain the partition fence in equal shares, would not apply. See and Canada last week, the largest number for Howell's Statutes. Vol. 1, sec 796, and notes. If the district did not care to have any fence at all, then it could not be compelled to build half the division

> fence. Line Fence Questions.

ADREAM, January 4, 1888 Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I wish some information as to the requirements of law in regard to line fence in the following case. A. and B. join farms and by mutual agreement the line is divided; and each builds his part of the line fence. A. sells that part of his farm which has his part of the line fence on, to

DIRECTORY

Michigan Breeders

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre

CHARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for Sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stoc C Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder o. Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapieton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale.

June3-1y

C HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Sunawas-see Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berk shire swine and Merino sheep. All stock record-ed. Stock for sale.

GEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-J see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai?-1y*

W. ARMS, Porti-nd, breefer of Shorthorn
T, cattle of the Young Mary and other popular
strains of blood. Young buils for sale. s29-1y?

W. TUFTS, Eaton Rapids, breeder of Shorthorn cattle rom the Curties and Holcomb stock. Corre-pendence invited. 06-1yt

HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Parm,

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed-

* H. G. HOLT, Thorneapple Stock Farm, Cascade, Kent Co.; breeders of thoroughbred shorthorns and pure Surfoit swilly joung stock for sale; correspondence invited.

A. DEVINE, Holly, breeder of Shorthorn Catile of well-known strains of blood. Cor-respondence invited.

AMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre,

JOHN JOY, Atlas, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shortherns of good families. Young stock for sale. jy15-1

OHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

L. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red wine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29

N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, I lonia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for ale. Correspondence solicited. jai-ly*

UTHER H. JOHNSON, Alpine Stock Farm, Grand Rapids, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breed er of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merino sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices,

M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

je27-1y*

A of Shortnorn Cattle. Good families sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of Choice young bulls for sale.

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welve collieries in the Mahoning der water. Several towns are by the floods. At Kittaning f lumber was swept away. ts of El Paso, Texas, and other s on the Rio Grande are about government to abolish the tween the States and Mexico,

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ut 250 student: occupied the ere routed out in their night

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The postmaster kept the he had the disease in his the mayor went about his his store open, while his

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ntrance to the harbor. with the main land.

British in Burmah violated royal palace under the

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cribers falling under this Address communications borney, Buhl Block, Detroit

ce School Grounds? WBLL, Mish., Dec., 1888.

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Questions.

BRAW, January 4, 1888. an Farmer.

mation as to the reregard to line fence agreement the line hat part of his farm to remove one-balf

January 12, 1886. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. of the fence between B. and C., and holds

right which he did not possess himself?

fence next to A? Please answer through

Answer. - When A. sells part of his land

to C. a new apportionment of the line

fence becomes necessary in order

that the respective occupants of the ad-

joining lands may maintain the division

fence in equal shares. I have several

times stated this view in this column, but

it is only my own opinion. There is no de-

cision directly in point in Michigan. I

think C. has the right to take

away half the fence and have B.

replace it. C. does not get this

right from A., but it arises by virtue of

the statute which requires each adjoining

occupant to maintain half the fence. B.

would in turn be entitled to a new adjust-

shall maintain, such agreement, it is true,

becomes binding upon all successive occu-

pants of the lands. But such agreement,

in their entirety, and binds only the oc-

cupants of the identical lands. When the

lands become divided then a new appor-

tionment of the fence becomes necessary

in order that the statute respecting divis-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK FOR SALE

Shorthorn Bulls.

Six from 9 to 20 manths. Three from 24 to 36 months old.

Polled-Angus Bulls.

Eight from 12 to 18 months. Eleven from 20 t

Jersey Bulls.

Also a number of pedigreed young cows and neifers of the various breeds. The above caule are all in good growing condition, not overfed, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

Horses.

AURORA, ILLINOIS.

CLEVELAND BAY

-AND-

ENGLISH SHIRE.

-AND-

Seed for libestrated Pamphlet "M" and men-

tion the paper.

The 'de have also over 400 head of HotsteinPrinslans, the choicest which money and experione anget. Sead for Hustrated Pamphlet

GEO. E. BROWN & CU

Shorthorn breeding bul for sale Sirid by 23d Duke of Airdric (4:350), out of Poppy's 4th Julia, by 4th Duke of Geneva 731, one of the best bred River of Stations living. Can warrant him in every respect. Will be sold reasonable.

L. C. DRAKE WESTON, - - MICH.,

BREEDER AND DEALER IN

PERCHERON HORSES

Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEORGE BRAIDWOOD,

INPORTER AND BREEDER OF

PERCHERON HORSES.

Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. An

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 52431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and helf ers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for dis bribution.

WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenswee Co., Mich.

Addison is on the new Michigan & Obio Railtond. Residence connected with State Telephona

ATKIRSON & ATKINSON, Receiver.
Complainant's Solicitors. 112-71

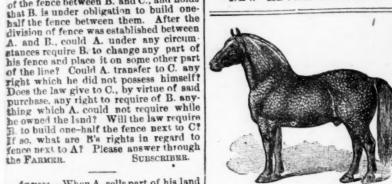
J. R. LAWRENCE, Canal Fulton, Ohio.

Four from 5 to 36 months old.

ion fences may be observed.

the FARMER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



HORSES

Island Home Stock Farm Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich., SAVAGE & FARNUM, Prop's

All Ages and Weights of both tallions and IMPORTED PATROCLE 2620 (1167).

PURE-BRED STOCK!

Our stock is all selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputa-tion, and registered in the French and American stud books.

We have a fine lot of imported stallions and brood mares.

GRADE STOCK. We have some choice high grade stallions and mares, including all ages,

Island Home is beautifully situated on an Island (Grosse Isle), in Detroit River, ten miles below the City, and is accessible at all times by steamboat and railroad. We extend a cordial invitation to all; come a discour stock, we will be pleased to show it. Our prices are very reasonable and terms easy. We guarantee all stallions breeders.

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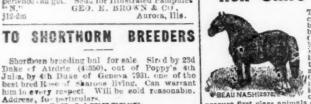


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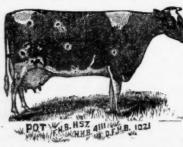
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W Merino Sneep. Stock recorded in Michigan Register. Size form and density of fleece spectalities. May-18 1y

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T. thoroughbred Plymouth Rocks. I nave the finestivt of selected breeding cockerels ever in this State. Fine shape and plumage, yellow legation straightcombs, etc. To make room for breeding pens, I offer these dandy birds at only \$1 and \$1 60 each.

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Cleveland Bay Horses. New Importation Just Arrived!













A GOODBY.

Farewell! How soon unmeasured distance rol Its leaden clouds between our parted souls ! How little to each other now are we-And once how much I dreamed we two might be I, who now stand with eyes undimmed and dry To say goodby.

To say goodby to all sweet memories, Goodby to tender questions, soft replies; Goodby to hope, goodby to dreaming, too, Goodby to all things dear-goodby to you. Without a tear, a p ayer, a sigh-Our last goodby.

I had no chain to bind you with at all; No grace to charm, no beauty to enthrall; No power to hold your eyes with mine, and mak Your heart on fire with longing for my sake. Til all the yearnings passed into one cry-"Love, not goodby !"

Ah, no-I had no strength like that, you know; Yet my worst weakness was to love you so So much too well- so much too well-er ill-Yet even that might have been pardoned still-It would have been had I been you--you I! But now-goodby.

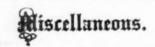
How soon the hitter follows on the sweet! Could I not hold your fancy's flying feet? Could I not hold your soul-to make you play To-morrow in the key of yesterday-? Dear-do you dream that I would stoop to try Ab, no-goodby! -Argosy

THE PROPUSAL.

The violet loves a sunny bank, The cowslip loves the lea; The scarlet creeper loves the elm, But I love-thee

The sunshine kisses mount and vale, The stars they kiss the sea; The west winds kiss the clover blcoms Rat I kiss-thee.

The oriole weds his mottled mate. The lily's the bride o' the bee; Heaven's marriage ring is round the earth,



DRALEY'S DAUGHTER

A Tale of Christmas Day in a Mining Camp.

Not as he war really old. Draley warn' -not over 50, I guess; but we called him "old" as a compliment like, 'cos he was the banker, an' the only banker in camp It was rich diggings, too, whilst it lasted -spotted, but rich; an' I've seed the gold lyin' in the sluices like snow banked up agin a Dakota homestead. Ther' oughter bin work for two bankers, an' a camp with as much money to it as ther' was to Placer City at this time I'm tellin' of, if i 'ad bin in God's country would have hed more banks 'n would cover a dozen rods. But Placer City was a powerful mean place to git into then-a hundred an' twenty mile from a road (the camp's gone up now), an' all mountain at that. An' in winter ther' warn't no way o' gittin' in but afoot an' draggin' ver pack on a shi bowgan, which is a mighty hard way servin' the Lord, whether a man's lived in the mountains or not. Folks with money hent extra lively in gittin' into countries like that, an' Old Draley had the whole claim to himself right from the start, without no one ever tryin' to jump him, or offerin' to come an' go cahoots.

So, he kinder got the cinch on the boys. They liked him, an' I guess he liked them an' when it was heard as Old Draley's gal like to see her. If you ever bin West, yer knows what a camp is-not many women an' them as ther' are not o' the kind as an' turn in our dust to old Draley. But one likes to talk about. Ther' wasn't no ladies sech as old Draley's daughter'd be like, and the day she was to 'rive there was more men on the street'n if it had bin the Fourth o' July. It was long towards evenin' as she come in, she an' old Draley who'd bin out to meet her an' another man an'a pack mule, with her traps aboard. An' it was the purtiest sight I seen, either afore or sincet. We hed greed to give 'er a reception. We was all ranged along the side o' the trail an' Tennessee Jim wer' to holler. "Now. boys, three cheers for old Draley's gal!'s fust as she come opposite a certain saloon, an' we was all to throw up our hats an' hurraw and let off our guns. We had it all arranged, nice; but when she come along Jim he didn't say a word-just for got all about it-an' there wasn't a man among us as would a' remembered to shout if 'e hed

I tell you she was a daisy-free milling ore an' \$20 to the ounce. Ther' wasn't one an us as'd seed a woman ('ceptin' those as I've spoken of) fur a twelvemonth or more; an' as she rode by on her pony, all dressed in white, an' jest blushin' a little herself. we took off our hats, an' quit breathin' to thin' wonderful. From when the bank

Well sir! you shed a' seed what a boom biled collars hed in camp! I guess, savin' machine. The one at the drug store a 'torney or two an' old Draley himself, ther hedn't bin a white collar seed in Placer City sincet gold was struck there. But next day after she come in, linen war look at it an' then go off to the bank-to at a premium. Some o' the stores had a see if it was right. Ther' never war sech sample box or so o' collars shoved away an acc'rate themometer as that un in the somewheres, which they hedn't had no Placer City bank while old Draley's gal gettin' worse. She had it dangerous, an' use for, never in the world; but next day were runnin' it. they begin sellin' 'em at a couple o' dollars a collar, an' the price rose two bits to effect as it did the others, and that was an hour till evenin' when they'd all sold Tennessee Jim. He was a dandy from out and men as hed bought more'n they the drop o' the hat, Jim was; an' he had a wanted early in the day was resellin' em claim next to me in them days, about agin to late comers at four dollars six half a mile up the gulch from Placer, an, bits an' five dollars apiece. I b'lieve if good ground too. Most folk would a cal. they could a' got 'em the boys would a' led Jim a bad man; but that'd a showed put on whole white shirts-honest injun' they didn't know 'im. Hard, he may a' o' boys-worst perhaps 'n is common in do! As 'twas, when a gang went to work, bin, but not bad. Shoot? Well, 'e was minin' camps-and we was used to seein' each man toted his collar 'long in his jist the handiest, slickest man with a gun death and sickness every day. But for all pocket. At the end o' the shift they'd all as ever handled a pick. But 'e'd on'y shot them weeks ther' war hardly a laugh their coats an' then tackle the collars, warn't skeered o' no man on airth-nor laugh loud all the boys d look at 'm an' afore they'd walk into camp. Au' to see hell neither, I guess-but he warn't on "sh!". Somehow, too, we got into the fit a prize stud horse but they was bound was afore Old Draley's gal come into hat on, he'd take it off his head as 'e came to wear 'em jest the same, an' it were camp) an' Jim was playin' stud, when a along within half a block o' the bank, an' bettern all to see them boys walkin' about man came in as 'ad on'y bin in camp a snow or fine, you never seed a head cov-said anythin' or showed anythin' to make camp an' none on 'em able to turn their few days, an' 'e was a bit drunk. Not ered in all the crowd as was standin' heads if a man got the drop on 'em and drunk enough to enconvience him, but lookin' terrible broken down; squares; the ceilings are artistically decor- was the thing with which to apply the

Great Horn Spoon, it is. Ther' weren't no blackin' in camp-an' I never knowed a camp yet wher' ther' was; but I've seed 'e tackled Jim. I disremember jist what men night arter night slip a bit of pork 'e did, somehow he got to accusin' Jim o' out o' the beans in to their pocket an' then not playin' straight, on' then told 'im 'e stroll off into the brush an' come back with their boots greased till they'da' most

An' jest all along o' old Draley's gal! At nights instead o' settin' 'round their

cabins and smokin' till time to turn in, the boys all took to goin' into camp; wher' they just stood 'round on the sidewalk 'an waited for old Draley's daughter to come out o' the bank. For half a block on each side o' the bank they'd be standin' three deep, as if they was waitin' to be paid off; an' across the road on the opposite sidewalk it would be just clean packed solid. At first she was afraid to come out, I guess but the old man likely persuaded her to show 'erself, till arter a bit she took to takin' a walk reglarly every evenin' long towards dark with old Draley by her side an' the boys would stand in two lines with ther hats in ther hands as she passed through. 'Twern't long neither afore she began to know some of 'em through her father: an' ther' warn't a boy in camp as wouldn't rather 'a' got an interduction to her'n 'a' got onto the streak with an ounce and a half to the man. An' she never forgot a clap arter she'ed oncet bin interdooded to 'im; but as she walked along she hed a smile an' a word for 'em all Shakes! but it was a sight to do yer heart good to see her walkin' along-she all in white (she allers dressed so) and so slender and tender-like, more like a head o white camas blossom 'n anythin' I ever seed, and the boys so hard and rough. like so many old cedar trees with white collars on 'em for blazes.

Ther' warn't one on 'em as wouldn't a shot themselves for her, I do believe. an' she showed her inflooence, too. The fust way in which it was showed was as regards the other woman. Not as she ever said anythin' o' course; but arter she'd come in the boys didn't seem to care to speak to the others. If one on 'em come into a saloon, the boys would jest quit an' it warn't many days afore they began to get out o' camp, and within three weeks or so ther' wern't one on 'em left

Then it was the saloons. Somehow i got about that she didn' like to see any one touch whisky; so the boys begin to quit drinkin'. Fust they only avoided the saloons jest round the bank. Then they quit 'em all. When she come in there was 17 saloons doin' a hurrawin' business, with lavouts o' all kinds goin', an' jest coopin in the dust. A month afterwards ther' warn't a gambler in camp, an' the saloons was all either shet up or or changed to general stores.

I tell you, sir, that ther' warn't never sech a camp as Placer City wer' arter the'd changed it, not since the world began, an ther' won't never be another one. No sa oons-no women-no gamblers-no swearin' on the streets, an the boys all goin' round in white collars an' greasin' ther' boots. Shakes! if it didn't best all! An' the reason of it was 'cos ther' hen' never bin a woman like old Draley's gal in a minin' canp afore nor sincet.

Well, sir, things went on as I'm tellin you for a matter o' six weeks or so, an the boys hed jest started a meetin' house in one o' the old saloons (it's a fact; honest Injun! it's a fact!) when suddenly it was said as old Draley wer sick. Some said it was mountain fever, some rheumatism. some cholera, an' God knows what all. But whatever it war, the end wer' the same for his gal then ran the bank!

Well, sir, you should a seed them boys flock in. We all used to clean up oncet a week-on Saturday nights-an' then go arter she took hold it wer different. Some o' the boys took to cleanin' up twicet a week-jest to give 'em the excuse o' goin' twice to bank. But what most on 'em did was this: S'pose they got 14 ounces on a Saturday night, well they, d jest divide that up into six parts-one for each night in the week, an' then reglarly after hours they'd go round an' bank, pretendin' as they'd jest cleaned up that day An' she set ther' an' took the money an' give receipts an' kep' the accounts jest as reglar an' nice as old Draley himself. An' she was mighty hard worked, too; 'cos them boys would want to know jest how ther balance stood three times a day, some on 'em. You never seen such memories as they got; ther' warn't one on 'em as could remember his own money fur 24 hours together. An' they jest hunted round fur things to buy to give 'em excuses fur goin' to draw money, an' when they drawed it they'd draw the wrong amount of purpose so 's they'd hey to go back an' change it.

Then ther' was a th'mometer in the bank, an' the anxiety which got hold o' them boys to know how hot itwas war suopened till it closed ther' war allus half s dozen o' the boys waitin' to look at that warn't no uset. It hed used to be good enough, but now they wouldn't trust it, an' if they was in the drug store they'd

But there was one man as it didn't seem of 'em wash up, comb their hair, put on at a man oncet, an' then not to kill. He heard on the streets, an' if any one did em wrastle with them collars! Some on the fight. Lemme give y' an instance. way o' goin' without our hats. When a em didn't fit no mor'n a burro's collar'd One day we was sittin' in a saloon (this boy was comin' down the street with his they war goin' to be pumped full o' lead. drunk enough to make him talk big, an' solemcholly crowd, that's what we was. Some on 'em as war took wust greased to want to fight. So he give out as he was being hoofs. Its a God's own fact that the book was to fight. So he give out as he was being hoofs. Its a God's own fact that the book was to fight. So he give out as he was being hoofs. Its a God's own fact that the book was to fight. So he give out as he was being hoofs. Its a God's own fact that the book was to fight. So he give out as he was being hoofs. Its a God's own fact that the book was to fight was to fight. So he give out as he was been for this

None o' the boys spoke up, he started out had come creepin' down the mountains, to make some one shoot, and by chance till they was all white, with the black mourner at the buryin' an' stood by old Bridgets make havoc with the art china necessitated more delicate touches than was afraid to fight.

"No." says Jim, quietly, "fraid ain't the world." " Are yer heeled?" says the other,

"Yes," says Jim.

"Then git up, you son-of-a-gun, and draw, or by G-, I'll shoot yer when

"No," says Jim, says'e, "you won't do that neither. But I'll tell you what I'll hardly know what she's talkin' about," do. I'll shoot you a match. We'll sot says he, "an' she rambles on about flow up a card at th' other end o' the shack ers an' what not. I wish," he says, "as over there, an' at the word 'go' we'll see | we hed some flowers in camp. 'Taint who can put a ball into it first,-you jest mountain flowers as she wants, but to see to pull yer gun an' fire, an' me to pull, the roses an' honeysuckles an' sich as throw it up to the roof an' catch it afore grows round her home. She asks for 'em firin'! We'll shoot fur drinks fur the crowd so piteous, I wish we had 'em. 'Twouldn't an' arter that if yer still want to fight,

Well, sir, the other galoot 'e chipped in an' the card—a ace o' spades—was stuck up mebbe 12 paces away, an' they both stood facin' it with ther' arms folded and ther' guns in ther pants' pocket.

"Go!" said the owner o' the saloon an they both reached fur their guns,-the other man was sober now too, you bet! Jim didn't hardly seem to move, but his gun flashed up into the air, jest missin' the roof, an' a'most afore it'd touched his hand agin ther was a hole plumb through the center o' that card. The other hadn' got a drop on it afore he seed it flutterin to the floor.

"Did you fire that shot, pard?" he said,

turnin' to Jim. " Guess so."

"Swow?"

"Swow."

"Shake! Boys, come an drink." He'd had all the shootin' he wanted fur that

Well, that was Jim. Rough looking but soft inside as a gal; capable o' doin' up any boy in the Diggin's, but never sayin' a bullyin' word to no one, an' as straight as a gun-bar'l. You could tie to Jim, an' there wern't a boy in camp as didn't look on Jim as his friend. Yet he could get mad too; an' it was jist about the time as I'm tellin' of as I fust knowed it. It was the fust day as old Draley was sick, an' a gang of us was standin' on the street talkin' of him an' his gal; an' up to this time I didn't know as Jim 'e took any special noticet o' the gal. He never talked much, an' he hadn't got no white collar. But this day one o' the boys-a mean sonof-a-gun he war anyway-said suthin' bout the gal as we none o' us liked. I wern't quite the remarks as you'd like to hear made o' yer sister. Jim looked at 'im quietly an' said "What was that?" an the other repeated what he'd said an' grinned. Jim didn't say nothin' but 'e just went fur him. It didn't take long, but when 'e got through the other man 'd got the awfullest head on 'im as you ever seed;looked as if it'd bin through a ten stamp

Well, arter that I began to notice Jim more; an' I found as 'e did think o' the gal like the rest o' us, on'y it worked different with him. It kinder struck innards. All the other boys, as I've said, wer' allus huntin' round for excuses to go to the bank to see 'er. 'Twarn't so with Jim. Before she began to run things, 'e used to go an' turn in his clean up oncet a week. But the first week arter that, he came round to me arter cleanin' up an' asked me careless like if I was goin' up to camp.

"Yes," says I. "Well," says Jim, "I wish you'd turn in my dust for me;-bout 15 ounces. think, an' bring me a check."

Well I was surprised, but glad enough, I guess, to have an excuse fur goin' twice to the bank. So I jest took his sack an' started for camp. Next week he did the same thing, an' the next. Durin' the week, too, he never went into the bank, -didn't seem to care about the weather, nor his bank account nor nawthin'. Yet e was allus in camp-usually hangin' round within a few paces o' the bank most o' the day, settin' all by 'imself an' savin' nawthin'. But 'e never went into the bank, an' in the evenin' when she'd come out to walk, he'd hide behind the other boys. I guess none o' them got on to it, but I did, an' it seemed to me as if he was kinder 'shamed to show himself to her, 'fraid of 'er like.

Arter a bit though the boys couldn't help but notice suthin', and this was why. 'Long toward the end o' the fall, Draley, he gits well; but 'e hadn't bin to work agin moren' a couple o' days afore suthin' worse happened. His gal took sick. We knew what it was now-smallpox; an' I tell you as the day it got about as his gal was sick the whole camp looked like as if it war goin' to a buryin'. Ther' warn't no ed that Christmas evenin' in Placer City. work done. Thar' warn't a ditch in camp as a shovel war turned in all that day, but the boys jist stood on the street, lookin' at the windows o' the room whar she whispers.

The next day it war the same, an' the next, an' the next. Then some o' the boys turned in to work agin; but it war poor work as they done, fur every day come the news as old Draley's daughter war a big doctor 'd been sent for from the didn't git no better then. We boys hated ment, an' one night 'e said plainly 's didn't think she'd pull through.

If ever ther war a sadder place 'n Placer City was them days, I shouldn't like to bin in it. We was a rough an' tough set

pines standin' out agin the snow, an' Draley's side all through. every mornin' we had to beat a new trail from door to door through camp over the come. From that day luck left Placer artist," surrounded by his artistically (?) split reed. For a long time this answersnow as had fallen during the night. It City. The gold seemed to a jest gone clad family, all of whom belong to some ed the purpose, but when greater nicety come along at last to the second week in out o' the ground. Water come in an' art fraternity or other, sits down in the December an' he'd bin sick nigh on to drowned out the deeper claims, and in midst of it all with his artistic meer into service and for ages supplied the de three weeks-mebbe four; when the doc- the shaller ground, every man on the schaum, conscious of having done his tor, him as had been sent fur, comes out o' the bank one day an' says, says he:

"Boys, it's a bad job. I can't give yer no hope, an' the best we can do is to make her end as happy as we ken. She don't do 'er no good; but it 'd ease 'er like,"an' then 'e went on telling all she'd said an' how she looked an' the whole camp stood ound an' listened, an' Jim were among 'em.

The doc 'd said as it were on'y a question o' days, an' Lord! but it were a sad time. If God would a taken fifty men's lives in exchange for her'n, he could a had 'em any day, right out o' the crowd in front o' the bank.

Durin' the next day or two I didn't see Jim, an' concluded as 'e were stayin' in 'is cabin, but I seed as I come up to the door as he warn't there. The snow wer' lyin' deep all round an' had drifted up agin his door to a couple o' feet. This kind o' scared me, an' arter knockin' oncet or twicet I kicked the snow away an' broke the door in. No Jim ther', sure, an' it didn't look as if he'd bin ther' fur some days. I felt kinder uneasy lest he should a met with some accident, but I didn't let on to any o' the other boys, an' I was glad arter as I didn't.

It war jest comin' into Christmas week then. Christmas Day, I remember, was on a Thursday that year, an' it was Monday as I went up to Jim's cabin. Not as it seemed much like Christmas to us boys in camp. The snow was ther' sure enough an' it war coldish,-though not overcold as it never is in among the mountains 'cept very high up. But ther' wasn't nothin' else but the snow to remind us o Christmas; an' as far as "Merry Christmas,"-if there ever war any place wher' it war less merry 'n Placer City then that must'a' bin a bang-up place to stay away

Monday passed; an' Tuesday; an' Wednesday,-an' no Jim. Day arter day, too, she got gitten' worset right along. Christmas Day the doc said as a crisis would come, an' all day long the whole camp jest stood out in the beaten snow in front ' the bank with ther hats off, lookin' at the winders an' waitin'.

It war just settin' in dusk, an' the doc 'd said as he wasn't sure as she'd live through the night, so the crowd inside was solemner 'n ever before; when, suddenly we heard the sound of a horse comin' down the trail for all there was in 'im an' on its back a man with a bundle slung on one arm. It war Jim, an' what a sight he war-dirty and splashed, an' he an' his horse both sweatin' and wet from head to toe-it war easy to see as they hedn't hed no ornery ride.

As soon as he come to wher' we was he just tumbled off his horse, ar' he hadn't hardly touched the ground afore the beast rolled over right ther' afore our eyes-dead!

"Am I in time, boys?" he gasps. "Yer in time, Jim," says we; for we all knowed what he meant. Well, he grips his bundle an' tears off the paper an' what d' ye suppose it were?-jest the loveliest bunch o' roses an' sich as you ever seed! That man 'd traveled two hundred an' forty mile o' the worst mountain trails as God ever made to get them flowers. His pony give out arter goin' seventy mile in day and a half, an' he'd left it on the trail to die whilst he went on the odd 50 mile afoot, which took him near two more days to do. Then he telegraphed up the road for the flowers, an' till they come down on the mornin' train he got the first an' only sleep he had from leavin' camp to gittin' in agin. Then he started for the trail agin on one pony an' another led behind him. He passed the dead one as he'd ridden out, the end o' the second day; an' left another to die 20 mile this side of it. The third an' last hed brought him into camp an' lay dead before us.

Seven days an' a half he'd bin in the saddle, with only one off-shift for sleep, an' 'd gone in an' out over the trail as the packers took 15 days to cover. Yer may talk o' Sheridan's ride an' the rides o' soldiers in campaignin', but they won't never be no ride told on in the history to beat that ride which Tennessee Jim finish-

An' all to get a bunch o' roses for a slip of a gal as he'd never spoke a word to! "Jack," says he to me as soon as he'd got 'em straightened out a bit, "take these war known to be lyin', and talkin' in in for me. Say as they's a Christmas present, but don't go an' let on as who bring 'em."

So I knocks at the door an' the doc, he come down and took the flowers (an' you should a' sin his face as 'e took 'em!) up stairs; me lettin' on as the chap as sent 'em wouldn't give his name. Well, she jist got them flowers in time

road. Well, 'e come in; but the news to die with 'em in her hand an' to bless with her last words the man as 'd sent 'em him, 'cos 'e couldn't give us any 'courage- to her. She never knowed what it 'd cost to get 'em, or who got 'em; but her words was told to Jim by the doc, an' Jim, he jist broke down an' cried like a woman. The old man, he wanted to take her out

to her home an' bury her; but it didn't seem as if the boys could bear to par with her, so a kinder petition war got up askin' him to have 'er buried right ther in Placer City,—an' you bet there warn't a is printed an invitation to an art exhibiman in the whole diggins as didn't come up an' sign.

Well, he give in; and she were buried in a lot as Jim give fur the purpose. Soon's she'd went off the boys all seemed to understand as how Jim's sorrow war greater 'n any o' theirs. Not as he ever 'em think so; -he jest went along quiet with art carpets or Kensington (N. J.) art then as printing ink now is, and a brush but the boys 'd make way for him as he ated, and the fireplaces furnished with art link to the parchment. To the present

one felt it war nat'ral when he war first art embroideries. Imported Queen nations. But the invention of paper

creek lost the streak all to oncet, an' none on 'em could git on to it agin. It jest stop right short. Then people begin to quit camp. Ther' warn't, as I've said, no saloons -- no gals-- no cards: an' now as she war gone an' ther' warn't no gold nor no luck, the country warn't worth stoppin' in. So the boys started to go. One arter another they shouldered ther packs and struck out on the trail

At last ther' wern't more'n a few hundred in camp, when a forest fire struck us. It burnt up pretty nigh every cabin. Three or four o' the boys was killed an' all the grub in the store was lost. When on'y stayed 'cos 'e said he didn't feel like few days.

see if the gold hadn't come back agin to have been only fashionable. the ground it 'd left when Old Draley's noticed as someone 'd bin ther' quite reback to me-her an' Jim an' that Christmas day.

This war wher' she war buried. Yer may talk about your big cities, 'n yer gardens, 'n yer hothouses, but they wern't never anythin' to beat that garden ther' in among the mountain pines. A matter o' two acres, mebbe, was cleared, a difficult trill was performed with the o' that wer the garden-the rest wer' jest level turf. In the very middle war her grave, and what d' yer think it hed for a o' the richest quartz as man ever seed. The gold jest stood out o' it in veins an' nuggets an' strings. Four smaller lumps 'd bin set at the corners, an' hed been cut nearly square, an' on 'm lay this great lump, which must a' bin nigh on to onehalf pure gold. It wer' the purtiest sight as yer ever dreamed of, an' how many thousands o' dollars there was in it I ain't goin' to try to say.

Sot round this 'ere lump was honey uckles, -so as they climbed over it and through which the gold shone out In the evenin' sun jistlike so many \$20-pieces wherever yer could see the surface o' the rock. Then round that was the rosesred, white, yaller an' every kind o' pink and down to some a'most black. Row after row on 'em. Jest masses. Whilst I was still standin' half dazed

an' starin' at the gold an' roses 'n then round at the forest, someone come out o the woods into the clearin' just opposite me and come towards where I stand. knew 'im at once:- Tennessee Jim. Older now,-30 year older he looked-and ter'ble tired an' wild lookin'. But I spoke to 'im an' he recognized me an' then he told me.

He'd never quit camp; never in all them twelve years-not but jest to git the for grub to keep him. goin'. He never hunted nor mined, save jest to keep him self: but give his whole time to tendin' that garden an' makin' them roses blow

over her grave. He war a little touched I think, 'cos he told me as 'e often seed 'er. At nights 'e said she would come into his cabin when he was lvin' in 'is bunk awake, an' the whole cabin would grow light an' she would talk to him. She knew now who'd got 'er the flowers when she war dyin', an' it wer' through her as he had found the lump o' quartz'outside. He wouldn't come out. No: he said as he'd live ther tweive years an' he'd always live ther'. He said that she might not come to see 'im anywher's else an' he was happiest ther'. So he would jest live on an' tend her garden, an' some day when she called 'im he would crawl out to the grave an' lie down under the honevauckles an' die.

'Twarn't no use tryin' to move 'im. So I come out agin arter a day or two, an' left 'im ther' with the mountains an' his roses an' his quartz an' her.

And somehow, queer as it seems, I'v never bin able to git over thinkin' as Jim must a' loved old Draley's gal. - Minneapolis Tribune.

Tastes and Fashions.

one man's meat is another's poison" is lum. The healthy unperverted taste of the majority forms a sort of standard; some morbid appetites crave slate pencils and pickles, a few eat clay and arsenic. Let a person of average intelligence choose his own diet and take only what he craves and what feeds him. If after eating his three he does not like

so before the person who "dotes on them?" Perhaps she does not like onions. It is also the fashion to speak of many postman hands in at the front door an ention or a milliner's opening, and she exclaims, "How artistic!" Her teeth are set on edge and shivers run down her back I didn't reget it." every time her gloves touch the cartridge paper covers of her concert programme but never mind, they are "artistic."

Queen Anne houses are built, the walls are covered with art paper, the floors no need for them. The ink was as thick

But the curiousest part of it all'd yet to shaved and brushed by a "tonsorial the first effort to meet the need was a

duty. He would not dare to buy a new picture simply because it pleased him; but if it bears the signature of a noted artist, or is found a drawback to its use, but all were praised by "high authority," his pocket opens, the ducats come forth, and a new picture is added to the other art upholsteries.

Doubtless much has been done during the last few years to improve the popular taste. Some attempt has been made to render nearly every home more beautiful and attractive. Yet it should be borne in mind, remarks an intelligent writer in the Providence Journal, that a really beauti-I quit, Jim war the on'y one left an' he ful thing is always and forever beautiful, whether in or out of fashion. The catgettin' out jest then,-but 'd come in a tails, golden rod and other treasures of swamp and field were just as lovely to the Well, sir, I didn't see Placer City for eye capable of appreciating them before nigh on to a dozen years. Last summer they became the "rage," while many I was prospectin' through the hills off things now sought as artistic will not that way, an' I thought as I'd go in an' bear the test of time and will prove to

There are many points both in musical gal died. It war 'long towards evenin' as compositions and in pictures which can I struck the trail jist above the city an be enjoyed to the full only by those whose taste and training have long been in those cent-an' supposed it wer' a gang o' pros- directions. This is true of every work of pectors like myself. I was still lookin' at man. The person who has been educated the footmarks, when ther' come a turn in | in all the technicalities will find more dethe trail, an' I found myself-an' by the light in just those points than will ordingreat Horn Spoon, I thought I was ary observers; yet the latter may take dreamin'-right in the middle o' jest the pleasure in a fine building without know loveliest flower garden you ever seed. ing how every brick and stone should or Soon as I see them flowers it all come should not be laid, or admire a wonderful machine without knowing the use of every cog and screw, or be filled with jo by a lovely picture without desiring t know whether the color was laid on with a palette knife or the high lights scratched out. The soul, borne aloft by some mighty symphony, forgets to notice that

an' fenced. P'raps half an acre in middle left hand or that the tenor's bark sailed smoothly over high Ca This enjoyment of technical excellence is a thing quite apart from the apprecia monument?—a block, weighin' some 500, tion of the real spirit of any work of art

therefore let each one enjoy and praise what really pleases him. If his heart is touched by what does not please a more fastidious neighbor, what does it matter He has experienced a true uplifting influence just the same. Who has not read some passage which deeply moved him, and afterwards turned

again to it to find that what impressed him was barely suggested by the printed words, but that his own thoughts, growing out of the suggestion, had far outhalf hid it under ther' leaves and flowers stripped the original meaning of the author, to whom all along he had felt indebted.

First Kill Your Deer. "I learned one important thing out in

the Canada woods," said Fred Mason, at the Toilers' Club, "and that was that if you shoot a deer you want to be sure it's dead before you attempt to kill him by cutting his throat. On Monday of last week we started a big buck, and Abe Burr and I both put a ball in him. My shot brought him down. He fell a hundred feet or so from the edge of a deep brook that ran through that part of the wood. Any one seeing that deer lying there stretched out on the ground would have easily thought that he had been dead a week. I never had an idea that he wasn't as dead as a stone, and so I walked leisurely up to him to cut his throat. I straddled the carcass and stooped over with my knife in my hand to sever the jugular vein. Taking hold of one of the antlers as it were, from the very bowels of the with one hand. I was about to draw the knife across the deer's throat when he sprang to his feet, raising me up with him. Away he went, at about a-mile aminute gait with me straddling his neck who was in the secret. "Come away from and holding on to the antlers like grim that window and keep your mouth shut." death. The deer ran for a quarter of a mile, and by that time I felt that my time 117 men were missing. "I took my man had come, for I was afraid to fall off to the ground, and I didn't know how far the buck would run before he would drop. for I knew that he must be badly wounded by the two bullets somewhere. Suddenly the buck stopped as abruptly as he appeared. When I went to the spot where had started, and threw me over his head. I certainly must have traveled through the air not less than 25 feet before Istruck. and then I landed in a miry spot. The held Jim running out of the prison. Then deer came right on after me, and, as a the whole thing dawned on my bemudwounded buck will do, was in for a fight dled mind. Those 117 men had got out of with me at once. I then saw that the deer the prison in the same manner that Black was wounded in the flank. I had to de- Jim had got into it." The homely old proverb that "what is to myself. By and by, after my clothes dirt taken from the hole was piled in the were nearly all torn off of me, and I was room and covered with straw. "If it just as true of mental as of physical pabudaubed with mud from head to foot, the hadn't been for a very peculiar accident, deer turned suddenly and made for the continued the aged narrator, "we would creek. I saw that he was growing weak have lost every able-bodied man in the from loss of blood, and I was afraid that prison that night." Col. Streight got fast if he got in the swift stream it would carry in the hole. The men had dug under a him away and I would lose him after all. gas-main, making a sudden turn down So, tired as I was, I ran to head him off, and then up. Streight was a big, heavy but he got in the creek just as I reached fellow, and in going under he got caught the bank. I jumped in and grabbed him between his shoulders and hips. The men olives, why should be be ashamed to say by the hind legs, and dragged him back in front pulled and those in the rear pushto the shore. I backed up the bank, which ed; but for hours he remained in this was three feet high, and, raising up the plight until toward daybreak he was haulwounded buck's hind parts, thrust his ed out more dead than alive. It was then outre things as "so artistic." A young head in under the water. He was too weak too near daylight to make the delivery lady with the tips of her fingers puts to make much resistance, and I held his general. One hundred and seventeen go the "disgusting" market paper which head under till he drowned. Then I was away but we captured more than half of came around the meat into the fire. The too much exhausted to drag the deer out, them. Streight was taken care of by and ten minutes later Abe came in and Abbie Green in a little hut just outside veloped card of the same paper, on which found me sitting on the bank unable to the city, where food was provided until get up, but holding fast to the deer. We hauled him in, and he was a dandy. It

Evolution of the Pen.

took me a day to get over that tussle, bu

In the days of parchment and papyrus pens were unknown because there was their boots. Its a God's own fact, by the on the shoot if anybody felt so disposed. passed an' winter war there. The snow pityin' and, without thinkin' why every iron. The art furniture is covered with purpose, as also do most of the Oriental

and glass; while the owner, freshly could have been made with a brush, and mand

> During the last century many efforts were made to improve on the quill, the necessity of constantly mending it being unavailing. The attempts were principally directed to fitting the points with some substance harder than the quill, so that mending would not be needed; points of steel, copper, agate and even diamond and ruby being tried, but all to no purpose. In the first year of the present century pens began to be made entirely of metal, and the survival of an old habit was plainly prominent in the first steel or metal pens made, they being shaped in the form of a quill as nearly as possible. They were fearfully hard, stiff things, went scratching over the paper with a great, abominable noise, and spluttered at a great rate, and as they sold for fifty cents each, were not very popular.

In 1820 Gillott, the pen manufacturer, nade a wonderful improvement in their manufacture, giving the pen three slits nstead of one, which gave more flexibility. Improvements in machinery reduced the selling price so that he was able to sell these three-slit pens for about \$40 a gross. It is worthy of note that a better article of pen is now made and sold for twenty-five cents a gross than could then be made for \$40, the difference eing in the perfection of the machinery, calling for less attention from the men employed. The cheaper pens are made entirely by machinery, but the better grades are partly made by hand, and it is omputed that the various manufacturers turn out every year about 400,000,000 pens, to be used once or twice and then

The process of manufacture is exceedngly interesting, and the persons employed in splitting the pens by hand ac quire wonderful skill, so that a quick cut ter will shape 15,000 pens in a day, and a good slitter will cut the slits in 28,000.

Streight's Escape from Prison. The old, yellow, moth-covered books

and papers of Libby prison tell a not unomantic tale of two women who were lirectly connected with two momentous vents of the famous southern prison After the war these ladies figured in good ositions in the gifts of the Government, which they had ever proven loyal to, although surrounded by rebels in the very hotbed of treason. One of these was Mis Abbie Green. She lingered about the old warehouse so much, in her desire to do something for the Union prisoners confined therein, that she was told that if she did not stop fooling with the d-n Yankee prisoners she would be hustled into Castle Thunder. But she feared not, and it was she, as much as any other person, who was the instigating cause of 117 men escaping in a body. In the prison was one Col. A. D. Streight, who had organized an expedition, having for its object the raiding of the country in and around Rome, Ga. Forrest captured the whole of them, and they were sent to Richmond

prison. Abbie Green happened to know Streight and she smuggled in to him a pair of large Colt revolvers, with the word that if he until he could get out of the country One night some of the prisoners standing at the window could, by the aid of a pale moonlight, see dark objects popping up, earth in a vacant lot across the street. Where in the h-l are all those men com ing from?" shouted one of the prisoners 'Shut up, you d-n fool," said another, When the roll was called next morning Jim," said my informant, "the next morn ing, and made an examination of the lot across the street. It was full of high weeds and I directed Jim to get in and look about. In doing so he suddenly dis had seen him last, a vawning hole confronted me. I stood there in wondermen for a moment, when I looked up and be-

fend myself against his attacks, and we By means of a large chimney the men floundered about in the bog hole for 10 had lowered themselves to the basement, or 15 minutes, and by that time we were where we kept a large quantity of straw. both pretty well tuckered out. Abe The men had dug down through the floor hadn't come in from his runway, a mile of the basement, across the street 42 feet, back on the ridge, and so I had all the fun and emerged into the vacant lot. The he was able to get away, which he finally did, and reached Washington in safety." Miss Green was given a position in the United States Treasury-a position which the still holds .- Chicago News.

> Catarrh is a very prevalent and exceedingly lisagreeable disease; liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radica, and permanent cure of catarrh. 400 doses \$1,

Use the boss Zinc and Leather Interfering Boots and Collar Pads. They are the best.

But the invention of paper itated more delicate touches than have been made with a brush, and st effort to meet the need was a ed. For a long time this answerpurpose, but when greater picety anded the geosequill was pressed rvice and for ages supplied the de-

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and Leather Interfering Boots They are the best

THE ELF CHILD.

Little Orphant Annie's come to our house to stay, Az' wash the cups an' saucers up, an' brush the

erumbs away,
An' shoothe chickens off the porch, an' dust the hearth, an' sweep. An' make the fire, an' bake the bread, an' earn her

board an' keep; An' all us other children, when the suppor things

An' the gobble-uns 'at gite you Ef you Don't

Watch

January 12, 1886.

One't they was a little boy wouldn't say his An' when he went to bed at night, away up stairs

His mammy heard him holler, an' his daddy heard him bawl, An' when they turn't the kivvers down he wasn't

there at all! An' they seeked him in the rafter-room, an' cubb

An' seeked him up the chimbley-flue, an' every But all they ever found was this-bis pants an

An' the gobble'uns'll git you Ef you Don't

folks was thace.

Watch

An' one time a little girl 'ud allus laugh au' grin AL' make fun of ever' one an' all her blood-an An' onc't, when they was "company," 'an old

She mocked 'em an' shocked 'em, an' said she didu't care! An' lis' as s e kicked her heels, an' turn't to run

They was two great big Black Things a-standing

An' they sustched her through the ceiliu' 'fore she k lowed what she's about! An' the gooble-una'll get you

Ef you

Don't

Watch

An little Orp ant Annie says, when the blaze i An' the lamp-wick sputters, an' the wind goe

An' you hear the crickets quit, an' the moon An' the lightnin' bugs in dew is all souench

You bester mind yer parents, and yer teache fond an' dear.

An' charish them 'at loves you, an' dry the orp aut's tear, An' he'p the po' an' needy ones, 'at clusters al

Er the gobble-uns'il get you Ef you

Watch

-James Whitcomb Reilly

CALM TO THE LAST.

In the well-dressed throng that poured Fourteenth Streets on Broadway the other afternoon there were scores of pretty girls, who made the promenade interesting for the gentlemen, young and old, who sauntered up and down the sunny woman, however, attracted more attention than all the others put together. She the baby rudeness. was attired in a close-fitting, tailor-made suit of dark-brown material, with hat to match; on her hands she were long tan Young man, I wish she were my own. gloves with heavy black seams upon the back, and her feet were encased in dainty patent leather shoes. The young lady was not alone. She was accompanied by a big Irish stag hound, to which she was and said good-bye. Within a month that attached by a leash fastened into a big street car conductor was holding a reried a tiny, silver-handled whip, osten-

sibly to keep the great beast in subjection.

In spite of the attention she attracted, and the fact that nine out of every ten men, and four out of every five women turned to gaze after her, the young lady maintained the utmost serenity of expression and imperturbability of aspect. The dog seemed as well bred as his mistress, and carried himself with haughty composure, never deigning to look to the right or left, until just after the two had gone strange as it may seem, they were located over the long crosswalk from the Fifth at the end of the war. On Fourth of July Avenue hotel to the triangular building morning, 1866. 15 months after Lee's surat the junction of the two thoroughfares. render, the Secretary of War, who had Then the dog caught sight of a cow, planned a fishing excursion to the falls which, with a rope about its horns, and of the Potomac, received a telegram from escorted by a farmer, was jumping errati- the Provost Marshal at Richmond, Va.. cally about the street, evidently displeas- stating that a squad of Confederate ed with the appearance of Mr. Jacob soldiers were at his office ready to deliver Sharp's street cars. It was so unusual a up their arms and be amnestied. Knowscene for Broadway that the blase stag ing that joking of that description would hound forgot himself so far as to mani. subject the perpetrator to court-martial. fest an interest in the proceedings. Then he made a bee-line for the White House he pricked up his ears and began to walk to consult President Johnson, which rea little faster, with his eyes upon the cow sulted in a telegram to the Provost Marin the street. As a result the young lady shal: "Who are they and where did they -walked faster also, but made a desperate come from!" The answer was direct to effort to seem unconcerned, and as if she the point: "Sergeant Tweksbury and

were regulating the pace herself. gentleman who had also turned to gaze roar of laughter the Provost Marshal was after the cow, but the young lady acted as if it were a common occurrence to jostle men into the gutter, and walked rapidly on after the dog with calm in her features and agony in her soul. The stag hound found that he could keep the cow in sight easier by walking on the edge of the curbstone, and, consequently, when they reached the telegraph pole in front of the photograph store, the young lady was obliged to dedge around it or else let go of the leash. She chose the former alternative, but still retained her frigid composure, which did not desert her when she almost knocked over a sandwich man. jostled a fat woman so that her eves rolled, and broke up a group of four men better than if he had been kicked by a who were talking at the edge of the side- mule, as he facetiously expressed it.

The young lady now took hold of the leash with both hands, and pulled desperately, with the same serenity of feature as before, however. But the beast had entirely forgotten the nonchalance of demeanor which a well-bred dog should ex- cent animal, sixteen hands high hibit; and with his head hanging side- full of fire as an Arabian. Ways from his collar, several inches of red tongue lolling out, and his eyes bulgdog and his mistress were crossing Twen- extraordinary and bloody duel. a specimen of the genus dude, in very flashing and with every muscle quivering what run agi'n you last fall, Dave." short top coat, and brilliant gloves. In the middle of the field. A huge moun-

hat, and said:

"Aw, good morning, Miss Daisy; may

But, though the young lady bowed youth was stupefied. Then he comprehended the situation, ran after the girl, We set around the kitchen fire an' has the mostest and seized the leash just below where she held it. The young lady at once let A-list'nin' to the witch tales 'at Annie tells about go her hold with as much composure as if the young man had relieved her by apspring on a licensed vender's cart. The stag hound forgot himself altogether. was dragged half way across the thor. animals recommenced their circling. oughfare before he could let go the leash; and, when he regained the side walk in a dishevelled condition, dog, cow, and farmer were carrying everything before them in Union square, with four police men and 400 boys in hot pursuit.

The youth begged to be excused that he might be brushed off. The young lady, with entirely unruffled composure, signalled a hansom and rolled away in it up town .- N. Y. Sun.

How a Pert Little Miss Made Her Father's Fortune.

In a Fourth Avenue horse car going up own one day a plainly dressed woman was riding, accompanied by a bright-eyed child just old enough to ask a good many questions. The pert young miss of three or four years was intent on being on familiar terms with everybody within reach, and one of the passengers was Mr. Vanderbilt. He had a small package in his hands and the child insisted on relieving him of it. The mother, though whol ly unware of her seatmate's identity, did her utmost to protect him from the young nischiefmaker's depredations; but her ef forts were futile. And Mr. Vanderbilt, as the car rolled on, seemed really to have got to enjoying the wee bit of a thing's firtations. She went through his over oat pockets, clambered over his knees and couldn't have been a whit more familiar had she been of the house of Vanderbilt itself. At the Thirty-second Street stables there was a change of conductors and a bearded young fellow can e upon the rear platform, rang the signal pell and started the car onward through the tunnel.

"Papa! papa!" shouted the little one excitedly, and off from the knee of the millionaire owner of the railroad she both ways between Thirty-third and clambered to hold out her arms toward that bearded young fellow, the new conductor. The conductor recognized his distinguished passenger and naturally he was amazed-his own child in the magnate's arms. He hastened to correct thoroughfare. One tall and pretty young things, and, with what was perhaps not an unnatural earnestness, apologized for

"Tut! tut!" interrupted Mr. Vander bilt. "I've enjoyed my ride with her. She must be taken good care of." then, as the car turned out of the tunnel to the Grand Central station, he patted the little one affectionately upon the head brass collar, and under her arm she car- sponsible position upon one of the big Vanderbilt railroads, a post that he holds to this day. That very night Mr. Vanderbilt had the young man's antecedents ooked up, and, finding his record clean, and assured that he was a man of energy and capacity, he made a place for him at once .- Halston in N. Y. Times.

Amusing War Incident.

During the war the "last man" and "last ditch," were common phrases, and, guard from Dismal Swamp. Did not The first person they ran into was an old know the war was over." After a good ordered to receive their capitulation. Tweksbury, a Virginian, ordered a couple of Georgians to come forward, give up their shooting-irons and stick their fists to the " docyment," resolving himself as the last man and old Dismal Swamp the last ditch. Tweksbury's description of how he ascertained the war was over was very amusing. He and his companions had been posted on the edge of the swamp to watch movements of Yanks from Norfolk, with orders to remain until relieved. He never was relieved, and had subsisted on game and fish for three years. He met an old negro who told him that the war had been over a year, which tickled him

Knocked out a Monarch

Charles Ferguson has located a farm right on the edge of a dense woods a few miles north from Landers, Wy. Territory He owns a valuable stallion, a m gnift-

Ferguson turned the stallion loose yes terday in a field that he has cleared. As ing like glass marbles, he walked rapidly dusk came on Ferguson went out to lead on, unmindful of aught but the cow. the stallion to his stable. To his wast Just at this interesting juncture, as the surprise he became the witness of a most rode away. Once during the ride Abe

tieth Street, there loomed up Broadway The stallion, with mane erect, with eyes light trousers, high collar, talk silk hat, with excitement, was circling around in his hand he carried a walking stick of ex- tain lion, driven from the woods by an' shore,' said Abe.

tremendous beast was crazed with hunger ed." and rage.

As he crouched close to the earth, movcalmly, with a pleasant smile, she passed ing stealthily, his lean jaws dropping dropped behind a stump and watched the

combat with the most intense excitement. Suddenly the lion stopped in the circle and prepared to spring. The stallion pointment. Just then the cow in the stopped too. He watched his enemy street met a big luggage van, and mani- from over his shoulder. The lion jumpfested her disapproval of the pictures on ed like a flash of yellow lightning for the the side by attempting to turn a hand horse's rear flanks. He never reached there. Crash went the horse's hoofs against his ribs. A roar went up from With a deep bass "Wooh!" he plunged the lion that could have been heard a mile into the street. The dude was jerked off away, but he was not badly hurt. A his feet so suddenly that his hat went one nimble backward spring took him out of way, his stick another, while he himself | the reach of the stallion's hoofs and both The lion, hungry as he was, had learned

to respect those hoofs. He grew cautious. He tried all sorts of feints and tricks to get to one side of the stallion, but he always found the heels presented at him Growling and roaring the lion sprang here and there. His graceful body seemed always in the air, but the horse was not to be outdone in cunning. He anticipated and guarded against every move of the lion.

At last the lion thought he saw his chance. The horse's ribs were exposed to him for an instant. He jumped for them. but he was not quite quick enough. His claws tore into the stallion's side. One of his fore paws scored the stallion's shining neck; one of his bind paws sunk deep into the stallion's shining flank, but he could not hold his grip. The stallion shook himself like a huge Newfoundland dog and the lion dropped to the ground on his back, with all four paws clawing

It was the stallion's turn. Before the lithe beast could turn the stallion was on him with all four hoofs bunched. He struck the lion on his upturned belly and then, kicking out his legs with all his strength, actually tore the beast apart.

With a last roar the lion died. The stallion seemed to know that he had conquered. He sniffed at the lion's body and whinnied for an instant. Then he raised his head in the air and neighed and tended his wounds. The stallion is not seriously hurt. Ferguson has the lion's skin as a trophy of the horse's bravery. The skin is eight feet long from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail.

A Georgia Story.

From Joel Chandler Harris's humorou and dramatic story, "Trouble on Lost Mountain," in the January Century, we take this characteristic incident of mountain life in northern Georgia: "On one occasion shortly after the war, Abe had gone to the little country town on business, and had been vexed into laying rough hands on one of the prominent citizens who was a trifle under the influence of liquor. A warrant was issued. and Dave McLendon, the sheriff of the county, a stumpy little man, whose boldness and prudence made him the terror of criminals, was sent to serve it. Abe. who was on the lookout for some such visitation, saw him coming, and prepared himself. He stood in the doorway, with his rifle flung carelessly across his left

"'Hold on thar, Dave! he cried, as the latter came up. The sheriff, knowing his man, halted.

"'I hate to fling away my manners, Dave,' he went on, 'but folks is gettin' to be mighty funny these days. A man's obleeged to s'arch his best frien's 'fore he kin find out the'r which aways. Dave, what sort of a dockyment is you got ag'in "I got a warrant, Abe,' said the sheriff

pleasantly. "Well Dave, hit won't fetch me,' said

Abe.

"Oh, yes!' said the sheriff. 'Yes it warrants a mighty long time, an' they fetches a feller every whack.' "'Now, I tell you what, Dave,' said

Abe, patting his rifle, 'I got a dockment here that'll fetch you a blame sight quicker'n your dockyment'll fetch me; an' I tell you right now, plain an' flat, I hain't a-gwine to be drug aroun' an' slapped in

"The sheriff leaned carelessly against the rail fence in the attitude of a man who is willing to argue an interesting question.

" 'Well, I tell you how I feel about it, Abe,' said the sheriff, speaking very slowly. 'You kin shoot me, but you can't shoot the law. Bang away at me, an' thar's another warrant after you. This yer one what I'm already got don't amount to shucks, so you better fling on your coat, saddle your horse, an' go right along wi' me thes ez neighborly ez you please.

"'Dave,' said Abe, 'if you come in at

that gate you er a goner.' "'Well, Abe,' the sheriff replied, 'I 'lowed you'd kick; I know what human natur' on these hills is, an' so I thes axed some er the boys to came along. They er right down thar in the holler. They hain't got no mo' idea what I come fer'n the man in moon; yit they'd make a mighty peart posse. Tooby shore, a great big man like von sin't afeard fer ter face a little bit er

"Abe Hightower hesitated a moment, and then went into the house. In a few minutes he issued forth and went out to the gate where the sheriff was. The faces of the two men were a study Neither betrayed any emotion nor alluded to the warrant. The sheriff asked after the 'crap,' and Abe told him it was 'middlin' peart,' and asked him to go into the house and make himself at home until the horse could be saddled. After a while the two

"'I'm mighty glad it wa'n't that feller

" 'Why?' asked the sheriff. " 'Bekaze I'd 'a' plugged him, certain

aggerated circumference, and, as he drew hunger, moved slowly around the horse "Well, said the sheriff, laughing, I take the last plece or bread on the plate, while

near the young lady and dog, he lifted his in a large circle; in fact the horse's move- was a-wishin' mighty hard thes about that I contend that to do so is violating a rule ment was governed by the lion's. The time that the t'other feller had got 'lect-

Facts Concerning Animals' Tongues. Nothing but the proboscis of an elerapidly on after the dog, and the gilded froth, his teeth gleaming, his tufted tail phant compares in muscular flexibility switching the air, he presented a fright with the tongue. It varies in length and ful sight. Ferguson was unarmed. He size in reptiles, birds and mammalia, according to the peculiar organic circumstances of each. A giraffe's tongue has the function of the fingers. It is hooked | 1'll keep on throwing you all day but what I'll over a high branch, its strength being equal to breaking off large, strong branches of trees, from which tender leaves are then stripped. An ant-bear's tongue is long and round, like a whip-lash. The animal tears open dry clay walls of adhesive saliva, brings out a yard of ants any heat, them gas-burners don't."-Laped at a swoop. The mechanism by which it is protruded so far is complicated and beautiful.

A dog's tongue in lapping water takes a form, by a mere act of volition, that cannot be imitated by any ingenious mechanism. The human tongue, in the articulation of language, surpasses in variety of motion the wildest imagination of a poet. Even in swallowing food its office is so extraordinary that physiologists cannot explain the phenomens of deglutition without employing the aid of several sciences .-Hall's Journal of Health.

VARIETIES.

ONE of Astor's best captains had made six voyages to China without a chronometer, but just before sailing on his seventh voyage he suggested to Mr. Astor that it would be safer to have one.

"Get one," said the millionaire. The captain did so, and entered its cost o the account current. When Astor's eye fell upon the item he drew his pen through it. The

cantain expostulated. "D - it, man," said Astor, "I told you to get one, but I did not say I would pay for

The old seaman left Mr. Astor's employmen at once and went down town, and before night was in command of as fine a ship as ever doated. In three days he set sail. At the time Astor's ship, under a new commander, also set sail. The voyage to Hong Kong was very close, but the captain who, as he used to say, had "discharged John Jacob Astor," by keeping the men at the braces, took advantage of every breath of wind and won by three days loudly. Ferguson led him to the stable The ship was loaded in the shortest possible time, and before Astor's vessel, which had arrived in the meantime, was half loaded our captain weighed anchor, and with a full cargo of tea sailed for New York. He arrived in good time and hoisted out the cargo, which was sold at auction on the spot. The market was thereby overstocked, and when Astor's ship arrived the price had fallen. Some time afterwards, as the captain was walking down Broadway, he met Mr. Astor.

> "How much did that chronometer cost you? the latter asked. " Six hundred dollars." "Well," said Astor, "that was cheap; it

cost me \$60,000." A SERIOUS OBJECTION .- A German peasant family had made all their arrangements to migrate to the United States. The day before the family was to take their departure the oldest son. Hans, who was an enormous eater, intimated that he did not care to go

" Has some village maiden beguiled thee to remain behind?" asked the father. "Nothing of the kind."

" Why, then, dost thou not wish to go with "I have been talking with the school master, and--" Well, what did he say?"

"He says that when it is twelve o'clock with us here in Germany that---"That what?" "When it is twelve o'clock here with us,

that in America it is nine o'clock in the even " Well ?" "I don't want to go to a place where I have to wait that long for my dinner." And the poor fellow completely broke down at the

hought of it.

A GENTLEMAN from Northwestern Arkansas tells the following joke on Congressman Peel: Peel, it is well known, is not a man of ver high literary attainments, but to appear well will, Abe. I bin a usin' these kind of read he professes to have gloated over every piece of literature that comes under discussion Judge Pittman, who is a highly intellectual and we'll-read man, takes keen delight in talking literature to Peel. Some time ago while a party of gentlemen were sitting around listening to some of Peel's experiences o

Congress, Judge Pittman asked: "Peel, you have read Tennyson, haven't you?"

"Oh, yes, yes, and I like him yery much." "Do you like Goldsmith?" "Dote on him.

"What do you think of his poem 'Gold smith Maid?" "By George, sir, it is the best thing he ever wrote! I tell you what, Pittman, going to

Congress whets a man's appetite for litera CAUGHT THE OLD MAN. - An Eastern young man returned home a few days ago from a trip te Colorado for his health, and in narrating his adventures he told about buying a silver

mine for \$3,000. "I knew they'd rope you in!" exclaimed the old man. "So you were ass enough to buy a

humbug mine." "Yes, but I didn't lose anything. I formed a company and sold half the stock to a Connecticut man for \$7,000."

"Y-you did?" gasped the old man, as he turned white. "I'll bet I'm the one who bought it." "I know you are," coolly observed the young man, as he crossed his legs and tried to

appear very much at home. A YOUNG society belle from Manhattan who was making a visit here not long ago sat next a Harvard student at a dinner party. In

"And what do you do with yourself all the "Oh! I read a great deal. At present I am reading Kant." "Oh! are you? It's by the author of 'Don't

the course of conversation she said to him

It is an actual fact that a swell young man after hearing Charles R. Adams sing the part of Odysseus at the Cecilla the other night, was asked how he had enjoyed it, and replied: "Oh, very much? I've always known of Charles Francis Adams, but I never heard him

I suppose?"

sing before."

Miss Clara (to young Featherly)-" Mamm and I were discussing a certain rule of table etiquette just before you came in, Mr. Featherly. Mamma thinks it is perfectly proper to

In Utica, some years since, a hotel runner, to silence a rival, threatened to throw him across the river. The other offered to bet \$10 that he could not. The bet was promptly taken, and the rival was sent flying through

the air, landing not on the opposite bank but in the river. Dripping and disgusted he crawled out, and rushing up to the thrower shouted: "Pay the bet! You've lost." "Pshaw!" said the first, coolly, "I only

threw you that time to get the heft of you get you over!" The other fled.

A MAYFIELD township woman entered Judge Gaskill's law office on Saturday and sat down in front of an iron safe to warm her feet. After sitting some twenty or thirty minutes ant hills, thrusts in its tongue, which she remarked thus: "I never did like them sweeps round the apartments and, by its kind of stoves. They don't throw out scarcely

Chaff.

Democrat.

No one is ever prostrated by the peel of the

The tongue slays more than the sword; and the tongue is boneless, but it breaks bones. With children one sentence of honest praise bestowed at the right time is worth a

The negro problem just now is how to lift a \$150 mortgage from his mule with a \$40 bale of cotton and have any mule left. America, the great country for conveniences.

All you have to do is to carry the stones, and another fellow does all the work.

Wear your learning, like a watch, in a private pocket; do not pull it out, and strike it merely to show that you have it. He that uses many words for the explaining of any subject, doth like the cuttlefish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink.

Harry—"When do soldiers become beasts of burden?" Larry—"Beasts of burden? Let's see. Why, when they 'carry the town!"

"Isn't my photograph excellent?" said a young wife to her husband. "Well, my dear," replied he, "I think there is a little too much epose about the mouth.'

Bagley (at lunch)—"I say, dear boy, tr some of this sausage, won't you! There's great deal in good sausage." Bailey—"Yes I should say, everything." "One by one the props are being knocked from under old traditions." Yes, indeed, a man can't get a suit of clothes nowadays un-less he has the money.

Boileau sald: "I always keep appointments to the minute, for I have noticed that if you seep people waiting they are sure to amuse hemselves by talking about your defects."

A well cooked breakfast will do more towards reserving peace in the family than will seven nottoes on the wall, even though they be ramed in the most elaborate of gilt moulding. There's one thing you may put down in your te-book: Say what you will about the wo nen, we never yet knew a woman who could keep a secret half so well as a man could tell

To a noted tragedian with a broken nose a lady remarked: "I admire your acting, but I can not get over your nose." To which he responded: "No wonder, madam, the bridge is gone."

A fast youth asked at a city restaurant:
"What have you got?" "Almost everything,"
was the reply. "Almost everything? Well,
give me a piece of that." "Certainly. Hash!" creamed the waiter.

"So the missis is to be married, eh?" said the gardener to the cook. "Yis; and in illig-ant stoyle, too. She's goin' for to have a dhress thray yarruds long, and four pall-bearers ter kerry it." A temperance reformer got a severe rebuff Jersey lately. Meeting a man in the street

and being anxious to spread the cause he asked him: "My friend, do you drink?" "Yes," was the reply. "Where shall we go?" Mamma (with much show of indignation) "I have called you three times. I am very much annoyed." Charlie (who is fond of Bible stories)—"Well, the Lord called Samuel three times, and He didn't get mad about it, did

or me as you were of your first husband, dear?"
Wife-"Yes, indeed; and if you were to die,
John, I would be just as foud of my third. I
am not a woman to marry for anything but

A notice of dissolution of partnership lately published in a Minnesota paper stated that the dissolution was by mutual consent, and added that the reason therefor was that one of the partners was "too lazy to continue the

"O, George, how superlatively still, clear

of, George, now supernavely sain, cear and beautiful is the night!" she whispered, leaning her finely velned temple against his coat collar. "How soothing, how restful!" 'Yes," he replied, toying with her chestnut aureole hair. "What a night to shoot cats." There is no end to the funny things that are seen and keard by the teachers in een and keard by the teachers in our public chools. Once a teacher observed a huge blot

of ink on a boy's copy book. "What is that?"
"Sure, I think it a tear, sir." "A tear? How
could a tear be black?" "Sure, I think wan
o' the colored boys dropped it, sir." For the comfort of children who know what t is to be "flustered," this is the laughable reply of a very bright and accomplished lady reply of a very oright and accomplished haly teacher who was passing a purely formal examination in physiology. "Where is the alimentary canal?" was demanded. "Really," was the pleasant reply, "I forget whether it is in Indianapolis or Illinois."

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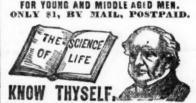
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A T a session of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in chancery convened and held at the Circuit Court room in the City of Detroit, on the 15th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Present: Hon. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge. August Rosenberg vs. Ulma Rosenberg. In this cause the sheriff of said courty having made and filed his return that he could not serve the supprefiled his return that he could not serve the subpenaissued therein upon said defendant because he could not find her within his ballwick. And it appearing by affidavit of said com-lainant duly filed in said cause that said defendant is a resident of Michigan, to wit, the city of Detroit; but that said subpena could not be served upon her because of her continued absence from her said place of residence, on motion of James J. Atkinson, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that said defendant cause her appearance to be entered in said cause on or before the 17th day of March, 1886.

F. H. CHAMBERS, Circuit Judge.

JAMES J. ATKINSON,

Complainant's Solicitor. lled his return that he could not serve the subpos

MORTGAGE SALE -Default has been made M ORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made and delivered by Oliver H. P. Green and Louise J Green to Laura Busch, dated February 9. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in Liber 110 of mortgages on page 74, on February 11, 1878. Said mortgage was afterwards duly assigned by said Laura Busch to the undersigned M. C. Louise Darmstaetter by assignment dated August 24, 1881, and recorded in said Register's office on December 23, 1885, in Liber 25 of assignments of mortgages, page 506. By said default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. The sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and twenty-one cents is claimed to be due of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. The sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and twenty-one cents is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice. No suit or proceeding at law for in equity has been instituted to recover the sum secured by sald mortgage or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described. Or some part thereof, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: The westerly one-half (%) of lot numbered one (1), on the south side of Michigan Avenue, of DeMar's subdivision of part of lots numbered sixty-two (62) and sixty-three (63) of the Porter farm (so called) in the city of Detroit, according to the recorded plat of said subdivision, with the hereditaments and appurtenances theremnto belonging, at public vendue at the westerly front door of the Chy Hall in the city of Detroit, in said county, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for said county is held, on the 27th day of March, A. D., 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to catisfy said debt, the interest and cost of foreclosure.

Dated December 24, 1885.

C. UTCHEON, CRANE & STELLWAGEN,

CUTCHEON, CRANE & STELLWAGEN, Attorneys for Assignee.

CARDS 60 Fancy Pictures and 25 Elegant Cards in Gilt Edge, Silk Fringe, Hidden Name, Ac. 18 Songstor, 1850 Prize of Authors, 10c. IVY CARD 60., Clintonville, Ct. 300 GAMES, Puzeles, Parlor Hagfs, cannerum, POB 10c., Manne Carche, Gilt Rége, Silk Fringe, adopast of Name Carche, Gilt Rége, Silk Fringe, Took Carche, Took Carche, Chisbavarille, Ct.

Michigan Central R. R. Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices. 65. Woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue, Merrill block and Depot. All trains arrive and depart on Central Standard time, which is 28 min utes slower than Detroit time.

Arrive. from west Chicago Trains going west \$11.15 p m *6.00 p m *6.45 p m *11.45 a m \$ 8.00 a m \$7.00 a m GRAND BAPIDS TRAINS. *6.45 p m *11.45 a m *7.00 a m \$9.15 p m SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS. Bay City and Saginaw. Mack'w & Marq'e Ex.. Night Express..... *8.45 a m *6.05 p m †11.00 p m *9.14 p m *10.59 a m *6.15 a m TOLEBO TRAINS. Cincinnati Express...
St.L. Cin, Clev. and Col
Grose Isle Accom...
Cincinnati Express...
Toledo Express... *8.25a m Canada Division. Leave. going east.

from east. Buffalo and To-ronto Trains. Atlantic Express..... 68.45 p m 68.45 p m 61.00 p m 25.20 p m 68.05 a m \$7.10 a m AKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

The 5 40 p m train will arrive, and the 3 00 p m train depart from the Third street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 66 Woodward Ave., or. Jefferson, Merrill block.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE BAIL-Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office, \$3 Woodward ave., cor. Jefferson, Merrill block.

Trains run on Central Standard Time. Bay City & Saginaw Mail. . *10:85a m 8:45 am 8:45 pm Bay City & Saginaw Exp *8:35 pm 12:45 pm Bay City & Saginaw Exp . *9:56 pm 6:700 pm Bay City & Ludington Exp 12:45 am 11:30 pm

*Daily except Sundays †Daily. C. A. WARREN P. & T. Age.

September 28, 1885.

STATIONS. A...Marquette...D 2 00Onota..... 2 47 ...Onota...... Au Train..... Munising..... A. M. Seney F. M. F. M.
10 25 Seney 5 00 1 10
9 41 Dollarville 6 06 2 49
9 37 Newberry 6 05 2 55
8 20 Palms 7 28 5 10
7 35 D. St Ignace A 8 15 6 30 M. 12 55 11 35 11 30 9 15 8 00 Via M. C. or G. R. & I. Roads and Connections. 6 15 a m A... Mackinaw City.... D 9 30 p m 10 30 p m Bay City..... 6 45 a m p m Bay City D

Bay City

Saginaw

Grand Rapids

Port Huron

Detroit 6 05 " Detroit 10 45 "
Nos. 1 and 2 are express trains and run daily making close connections at Mackinaw City with Michigan Central night trains Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth and the Northwest.

Trains daily except Sunday. Trains daily except Sunday.
Trains run by Central Standard Time.

A. WATSON, E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Sup't., Gen'l P & T. Agent.
Marquette, Mich.

Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run en Chicago & Local... Exp
St. Louis Limited Exp... 11.20 pm
Chicago Limited Exp... 12.20 pm
St. Louis & Ind. Exp... 47.10 pm
Ind. Louis & St. L. Exp... 45.00 pm
Ind. Louis & St. L. Exp... 49.30 pm
Ind. Louis & St. L. Exp... 49.30 pm Arrive.

f Daily. ** Interpretation of the Control of the Co



LEONARD'S PATENT SPECIE PACKET. FOR SENDING COINS SECURELY BY MAIL. Holding any fraction of a dollar; coins can't lose out; fits any envelope. Wanted in every house. Send 10c for sample dozen post-paid. C. H. LRONARD, 89 Miami Ave., Detroit, Mich.

\$250 AMONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best on ing articles in the world. I sample from Address JAY BRONSON, Petrote.

| Cincinnati, Colum's and | Cieve | Express | 7 10 am | 1 00 pm | Chicago Express | 50 am | 6 40 pm | Adrian, Toledo, Cleve | land & Buffalo Express | 8 00 pm | 5 40 pm | Fayette, Chicago & Cincinnati Express | 6 10 pm | 10 20 am |

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car

DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE

Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R

† Daily. * Except Sunday. † Except Saturday
Except Monday.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-

to Grand Rapids.

Sleeping Car berths can be secured at G. T. R'y
Ticket Office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depet foot of Brush Street.
W. J. SPICER,
B. J. PIERCE.



MILLERS' TOLLS.

FOREST HILL. Mich., Jan. 4th, 1886.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I am very much interested in the discussion of the subject "Going to Mill" in your paper and can not withstand the temptation to give the "poor dishonest miller" a passing prod.

I think all who patronize custom mills understand that when they take cockle, chess and broken wheat in their grist the miller first takes what we will suppose to be his tenth of the whole, then puts the remainder through the cleaning process and retains what is thrown out for his labor, expense of machinery, &c. The man who takes his wheat to the mill in this condition has no right to, and I think as a rule does not, find fault with the miller because he receives less than 54 lbs. of flour and offal for each 60 lbs. that he brings to the mill.

There are three first class flouring mills within a radius of six miles of my farm, and it has been and is now their practice to take from one-fifth to one-eighth for custom grinding. At the mill I will des ignate as No. 1, I took exactly 240 lbs. clean plump wheat (some I had cleaned for seed and did not sow) and received therefore 131 lbs. flour and 52 lbs. offal:

This was tolled to the extent of one fourth, lacking three pounds on the four bushels. At present these mills are each offering to exchange their flour for the grist. No. 1 will give 37 lbs. flour and 13 lbs. offal for 60 lbs. wheat. No. 2 gives 38 lbs. flour and 12 lbs. offals; while
No. 3 offers 36 lbs. flour and 13 lbs. offal. No. 3 offers 36 lbs. flour and 13 lbs. offal. From these figures it will be seen that the best we receive is four pounds short of what we are entitled to for every 60

lbs. we take to the mill. I will ask Eli Wise to reflect that four pounds per bushel extra toll on the thirty thousand bushels he grinds annually, calculating the price of wheat at 90 cents, would amount to eighteen hundred dollars. Enough to buy a good forty acre farm. Now Eli, shall I hear you exclaim again "Where is the poor cishonest miller's share coming in?"

Last week I took 2,312 pounds of clean barley to mill No. 3 and received 2,015 Ibe. after being ground, costing me a trifle over one-eighth for grinding. I have taken three grists of feed (corn and oats) to mill No. 2, of which they took not less than one fifth of either. One of these grists, 1,320 lbs., was cleaned thoroughly in my mill before being weighed and taken away; from this I received 1,050 lbs after being ground.

I believe that the claim that there is a waste of from one to two pounds per bushel is too high an estimate (even if the law did not contemplate this waste in prescribing the amount it should be lawair being damp it absorbed more than it others; no discharge from nostrils gen-

To those who are feeding cattle, this extra charge for grinding is a heavy tax. Now, brother farmers, let us talk this up SUBSCRIBER. to the millers.

GAN.

residence and stock farm of Mr. O. W.

Parseil, who has long been known as an importer of Clyde horses. The past season he went direct to Scotland, determined to select from the choicest stock there some animals that in breeding and characteris

The past season will capita 5 fair butchers' steers average of the bair, there is much inflammation and enlargement; has been lame several months; is some better than at first. I think it is a sprain of the coffin joint. Willi' get well animals that in breeding and characteris

The past season better than at first. I think it is a sprain of the coffin joint. Willi' get well if let alone?

A Subscriber.

Subscriber.

Subscriber.

A Subscriber.

A Subscriber.

A Subscriber.

A Subscriber.

Subscri nimals that in breeding and characteris tics would stand with the very best. The animals he selected and brought back were from such sites as Darnley, Topgallant, Silver (the sire of the two stallions shown by him at the State Faira year ago last fall), and Topsman. These horses are well known on both sides of the Atlantic as the sires of some of the finest specimens of this breed to be found. The stock was selected by himself, and comprised some as handsome horses of the breed as have been brought into Michigan. Every one of them is registered in Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland.

Of the Lorses Mr. Parsell has imported some of the principal fairs in this State. At the State Fair a year ago last fall he was first with two of his stallions, and at us in two weeks. the Central Michigan at Lansing he was again first with two stallions. Besides these he carried off a number of premiums at various county fairs. He has sold quite a number of horses in the west, and the purchasers have been very successful with them at all the fairs at which they have been shown.

Mr. Parsell has a number of his latest importations at Flushing, where he will be pleased to see any one interested in fine draft horses. He is a firm believer in it to all other breeds.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The winter meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will convene at the City of Adrian, Lenawee County, opening with an evening session Tuesday. February 9th, 1886, and closing with morning session on February 11th.

This convention is called at Adrian in acceptance of an invitation from the Lenawee County Horticultural So ciety, and all the delegates who are members of the State Horticultural Society or its branches. will be entertained by our Adrian friends.

The headquarters of the Executive Board will be at the Central Hotel, where all who prefer will be accommodated, at greatly reduced rates.

Mr. H. E. VanDeman, of Kansas, the recently appointed Pomologist of the in your mare. Laminitis, or founder, as Department of Agriculture at Washington, will be present at the meeting to asaist in the discussions.

Delegations from Indiana and Ohio Horticultural Societies will be in attend-

cieties as possible. For railway rates and other informa-

SCHEME OF TOPICS-TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9. 7 P. M.-Address of Welcome and Re sponse. Management of Local Horticul-tural Societies. Methods of Purchasing and Selling Plants and Trees. Comparative Value. The Best Way.

Announcement of Committees. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10. 9:30 A. M. - Fertilizers - for the Orchard, the Garden, the Small Fruit Plantation. Green Manuring. Commercial Fertili-sers. Special Manure for Special Crops. Enriching Lawns. Methods of Applying

11:80 A. M.-The Relation of Bees to Horticultute-benefits and injuries.

AFTERNOON. 1:20 P. M.—Lawns and Lawn Bedding.
Shrubs and their Uses. Making Walks
and Drives. Trees in and out of Place.
Selection and Management of House Plants. Sizes of Pots to Use; Soil; Drain-Plants. Sizes of Pots to Use; Soil; Brainage. Overcoming Difficulties in Living Rooms. Managing the Insects. House Plants in and out of Place.

4:15 r. M.—Orchard Drainage. Is it Practicable? How to Overcome Diffi-

EVENING.

7 P. M.-Rotation in Fruit Plantations -in Garden Crops.

8 P. M -Horticulture in the Depart ment of Agriculture at Washington. A Retrospective View. Needs. Promises. What We Ought to Have and Its Power for Good.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 11. 9 A. M. Reports of Committees. The Nomenclature of Fruits. Miscellaneous Business. Adjournment.

T. T. LYON, CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Secretary.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, tate of "Niadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse andits, Missases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Surne and Foultry," Horse Training Made tasy," etc. Professional advice through Made tasy," etc. Professional advice through the country of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to end their full name and address to the office of As Fanne. No question will be answered by active will be answered by active in the second of the profession of the profession of your own interest by making careful eximinations of your animals; note every symptom, to matter how trifling it may appear to be; eximine the nostrils. lining membrane of he eyestas, note their appearance, the respiration, temperature of the body and legs, condition of the nowels, kidneys, dec., cough, discharge from the sous, eyes or mouth; or any other symptom you may observe. In cases of lameness, note he manual picks up the foot, carries he see forward, or backward, sweeling sensitive to the touch or otherwise, soft or hard. These symptoms, when properly given, assis's us to occute the disease, seat of lameness in obscure o the touch or otherwise, soft or hird. These imploms, when properly given, assis is us to ocale the disease, seat of lameness in obscure asse, with some degree of certainty. The imploms should be accurately described, how ong standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted o. Private address, 201 Kirst Street, Detrott.

Chronic Laryngitis in Horses.

BROWAED, Jan. 1, 1886. DEAR SIR-I wish your advice in regard to the treatment of my horses. About a year ago one of them commenced coughful to take for grinding.) Two years ago seems to attack them without any ap-I had a load of thirty bushels of corn and parent cause. One of them will comoats ground in a small feed mill that actually weighed more after grinding; the hacking explosion, sometimes deep, heavy erally; occasionally if one catches cold there may be a slight discharge; exercise aggravates the difficulty; pressure upon the upper portion of the windpipe will produce a cough: seems to trouble those that are housed more than those that run CLYDESDALE HORSES IN MICHI- at large. No alarming symptoms present but this steady, persistent cough, lasting six months or so on each horse, is very At Flushing, Genesee County, is the atwo year-old lame in right front foot; I

Answer-If we understand your description of the trouble with your horses, we diagnose it as chronic laryngitis, en demic in character, due to local causes. What those causes are we have no means of determining. It may be due to atmospheric influences, or to some foreign substance in the feed, etc. Treatment: Have the stable thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Give internally the following to each animal: Amoniacum, pulv., two ounces; pulverized squills, one the Scotch Stud Book, known as the ounce; socotrine aloes, pulv., one ounce. Mix and divide into eight powders. Give one night and morning in the feed, or mix with syrup to a paste and smear on at various times he has shown a few at the tongue. Apply to the throat the following, once only: Tincture cantharides one ounce; oil teglii, twelve drops; mix. showed a fine four years old stallion, on | Shake well and wet the afflicted part exwhich he was awarded first premium. At ternally. Two days after apply to the the Bastern Michigan Fair at Flint he blister a little vaseline. Please report to

In reply to your second: Your colt is not troubled with navicular lameness; the probability is the disease is either ringbone, or coronitis. From its long \$12, \$11 and \$950. standing we are inclined to believe it to be the former. In either case apply the following: Bin. iodide hydrare, one drachm; cosmoline, one oz; mix well to gether. Apply to the swollen part once only, and rub it well in with the fingers. the excellence of the Clyde, and prefers In two or three days dress the blister with lard. When dry wash with castile soap and water. When the scurf is removed and the hair well started out, should the animal still be lame, repeat the blister and dress as before.

Looks like Chronic Laminitis

EMMET. St. Clair Co., Jan. 1, 1886.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. SIR-I have a dark gray mare six year old, of twelve hundred weight, with foal, She acts as if she was foundered, that is, she is rore all over, and has been so for two years. She is fat and does well. I think it is in her feet, as she never was foundered. Will you please tell a sub- conts per pound dressed. criber what is the matter and what to do for her. There is no fever in her feet.

PATRICK BYRNE.

Answer-From your description of the symptoms we cannot diagnose the disease it is commonly called, is due to inflam mation of the sensitive laminæ of the feet, which if not speedily relieved, ter minates in chronic laminitis, an incurable disease from altered structure in the front ance, and it is earnestly desired that feet. In rare cases the same alteration aside from the local attendance from the occurs in the hind feet also, leaving the near counties, there should be good dele- sutmal in an incurable condition. As gations from as many of our sux hary so you say the animal never has been foundered, we would advise you to call a competent veterinary surgeon to examine tion, address Secretary Garfield, at Grand the animal with the view to a correct diagnosis and possible cure.

A Correction

In the MICHIGAN FARMER of Dec. 29, page 8, you give me the absurd credit of having a cow sick with milk fever in a large, narrow box stall, when I said in my letter "large, worm box stall," which is 10 feet square. P.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET,

were as follows:

Wheat .- The market opened strong yests rday,

dvat ce may ensue in consequence. Oats .- Steady and firm, but in light demand. No. 2 white quoted at 34%c on track and 84%c in

at 30c. Barley .- Market steady at the recent sdvance No. 2 State is quoted at \$1 40 P cental. By

Rye.-Market dull at 60c @ bu. for No. 2. Feed .- Bran is quoted at \$12 75@13 00 \$2 ton

ated stock quoted at 7@Sc W D.

Foreign Fruits.—Lemons. Messinas W box, grapes, \$2 keg, \$2 50@4 50; \$9 bbl., 5 75@6 50.

Hay.-Market firm at \$12 50@13 to W ton for

Poultry .- Stocks yesterday were large and inquiries rather light. Dealers expect a large increase in the receipts, and think values will decline. As yet no weakne-si-shown, and the market is steady. Chickens are quoted at 94@10c, turkeys at 11@12c, and ducks at 11@12c. Live poultry is nominal.

Beans.—Market quiet and weak. City picked are quoted at \$1 35 \$\(\text{g}\) bu. in car-lots, or \$i 40 in smaller quantities; unpicked are selling at 60@10c \$\(\text{g}\) bu.

Ontons.—There is a fair supply of stock and the

narket is quiet at \$2 00@2 25 \$ bbl. East Saginaw or Syracuse, \$1 00.

Hops.-Michigan quoted at 8210c, New Yorks at 10@12c per lb. Eastern markets dull and weak Clover Seed -There is an active and firm market. Prime closed yesterday at \$5 75, and No. 2 a

Straw -- Baled \$5 5006 \$9 ton on truck Pop Corn.-Market quiet at 203c P b. for

illed after January 1st

The offerings are fair.

and retailers \$5. Provisions .- Market firmer. Barreled pork has been advanced and will go higher if hogs keep nn: lard is higher: no other changes to note

Mess, new
Pamily new.
Short clear
Lard in theress, per 10.
Lard in kogs, per 10.
Hams, per 10.
Shoulders, per 10.
Extra Mess beef, per bbl.
Tallow, per 10. Callow, per D.

at \$15 and \$11; two at \$18 50, \$12 50, \$12 and \$10; -33 loads: Seven at \$12; six at \$14 and \$10; five at \$13; 'bree at \$11; two at \$12 50 and \$11 50; one at \$15 and \$10 to. loads: Two at \$11; one at \$14,

[By telegraph.] Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, Jan. 11th, 1885:

cited and higher; extra steers, \$5 75@5 95; good hippers, \$4 90@5 30; fair to good butchers, \$3 65 @4 25; mixed butchers' stock, \$3@8 50. Sheep, receipts, 4,600; demand active, prices higher common to fair sheep, \$1 25@4; good to choice, \$4 25@4 75; extra; \$5@5 25. Hoge, receipte 11,385 light grades strong and higher; medium and heavy steady; Yorkers, good to choice, \$4 25@ 35; fair do, \$4 15@4 20; choice heavy, \$4 10@4 20. CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 4,200; shipments 1.200: market steady at an advance of 10@15 cents. Hoge, receipts 25,000; shipments 2,000; market strong and 10 cents higher; poor to prime light.

Cable from Liverpool reports American cattle 50 cents per hundred nigher. Best steers 13

At the Michigan Central Yards.

			Buruay,	dan. v,	1000
	The following were	the	receipts	at these	yard
9			Cattle.	Sheep.	Hog
3	Ann Arbor		22	242	1
	Alli Arbor		15	44	- 5
3	Albion			200	- 6
	Belding				-
1	Charlotte			26	
. 1	Chelsea		27	99	2
1	Dexter			99	2
	D., G. & M. R		. 86	624	18
-	Fowerville			44	1
Н	Grand Ledge			448	11
П	Grass Lake			628	4
П	Grand Blanc				4
4	Grand Blanc		17	215	0
ı	Howard City			100	10
d	Howell				
ч	Holly		. 11	100	8
П	Homer			100	1
1	Ionia			212	9
1	Jackson			. 111	
1	Lapeer			64	1
1	Lansing			447	9
4	Lansing			43	ĩ
ı	Lyons		. 89	40	É
1	Marehall			51	0
1	Milford				*
1	Metemore		. 8	50	2

Oakley Oxford

Plymouth.

DETROIT. January 12, 1886. tents over the rates of last week, ruled strong to he finish, and closed with all sold. The follow-Purdy sold McGee 3 fair cows av 906 lbs at \$3.15. Flour.-Market dull, with values tending down wards on nearly all brauds. Quotations yesterday ing were the closing

fluctuated within parrow limits and flually closed at very nearly the same rates as on Saturday. Closing prices on epot were as follows: No. 1 white, 88%c; No. 2 red. 88%c. In futures closing rates were as follows: No. 1 white-January, 8814c; February, -; March, 9214c; May, -; No. 2 rec-January, -; February, 9014c; May, 95c. florn .- No. 2 is quoted at 38%c, and new mixed at 36:. The storm has delayed receipts, and an

elevator; light mixed quoted at 82c, and No. 2 do

sample prices range from \$1 30/21 45, the latter only paid for choice. Some low grade has been re ceived, and sold down to \$1 20 % contal.

coarse middlings at \$13 00, and fine do at \$14 502

\$3 50@4 00: Malaga, 2 50@2 75; oranges, Floridas 18 box, \$4 00@4 25; bananas yellow 19 bunch, \$2 00 @2 50; cocoanute \$ 100, \$4 00@5 00; Malaga Honey .- New quoted at 13@15c & b. in pound

baled car lots on track; selling in smaller quantities at \$14 50@15 per ton.

niries rather light. Dealers expect a large in- \$3. ing, since which time my herd has never ket is steady. Chickens are quoted at 94@10c, been entirely free from this trouble. It turkeys at 11@12c, and ducks at 11@12c. Live h

Salt -Michigan or Marine City, 95c per barrel;

Potatoes .- Market quiet but steady at 40@45c \$

Dressed Hogs .- Cold weather, reduced re packers are paying \$4 50 \$2 cwt. for good hogs,

Pork and lard advanced in Chicago yesterday, and closed firm. Quotations here are as follows:

456 Hay.-The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday—8 loads: Three at \$13; one at \$14 \$1350 and \$12. Theeday—13 loads: Five at \$15: three at \$14; two at \$11; one at \$13. \$12 and \$1150. Wednesday—13 loads: Five at \$15; four at \$14: two at \$13: one a \$1350 and \$12. Thursday—27 loads: *ix at \$14, and \$13; three

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, -Cattle, receipts 1,000; market ex-\$3 50@4 (5; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3 60

THE IOTIOMITE MOTO ME	 coorbee		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hog
Ann Arbor	 22	242	10
Alpion	 15	44	_ 3
Belding		200	2
Charlotte		26	4
Chelsea		99	5
Dexter		99	2
D., G. & M. R	 86	624	18
Fowerville		44	1
Grand Ledge		448	11
Grass Lake		628	4
Grand Blanc			4
Howard City		215	2
Howell		100	10
Holly		100	8
Homer		100	1
Ionia		212	9
Jackson		. 111	
		64	1
Lapeer		447	2
Lansing		43	ĩ
Lyone	29		6
Marehall	5	51	2
Milford			9
Metamora	 8	50	2

50 290

4,987 598 CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 598, sgainst 406 last week. There was the best sttendance of buyers that has been seen in these yards for several months. The market opened up with an active demand at an advance of 15625 the finish, and closed with all sold. The follow-

QUOTATIONS: Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs. 15 to Choice steers, fine, fat and well formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. 4 75 35 00 Good steers, well fatted, weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs. 4 25 24 75 Good Mixed Butchers' Stock—Fat cows, helfers and light steers 3 50 24 00 Doarse Mixed Butchers' Stock—Light thin cows, helfers, stags and bulls 2 75 25 06 27 75 Bulls 2 50 63 50 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs. McMullen sold John Robinson 22 fair butchers'

steers and helfers av 950 lbs at \$3.40.
Devine sold John Robinson 3 fair cows av 1,018
lbs at \$3. Devine sold John Robinson 3 fair cows av 1,018 libs at \$3.

Bdgerton sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of thin burchers' stock av 1,066 lbs at \$2.50.
Judeon sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 942 lbs at \$3.20.
Burlingame sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 scad of fair butchers' stock av 1,094 lbs at \$3.25, and a bull weigning 1,400 lbs at \$2.40.
McMullen rold John Robinson 19 fair butchers' steers and neiters av 797 lbs at \$3.35, and a bull weigning 700 lbs at \$2.25.
Wyman rold John Robinson a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 794 lbs at \$3.25, and 3 coarse cows av \$26 lbs at \$2.25.
C Roe sold John Robinson 14 fair butchers' steers and heifers av \$2.05.
Fox sold File-chman 6 stockers av 805 lbs at \$3.
E-tep sold File-chman 6 stockers av 8,05 lbs at \$3.
E-tep sold File-chman 6 stockers av 8,05 lbs at \$3.
E-tep sold File-chman 6 stockers av 8,05 lbs at \$3.
E-tep sold File-chman 6 stockers av 8,06 lbs at \$3.

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av 1,140 lbs at \$3.75, and a bull weighing 1,160 lbs at \$3.25.

Butter.—Market dull except for fine stock Creamery is quoted at 25\(\triangle^{2}\)30c for good to choice; dairy at 13\(\triangle^{2}\)15\(\triangle^{2}\)50c for good to choice; dairy at 13\(\triangle^{2}\)15\(\triangle^{2}\)60c for good to choice; dairy at 13\(\triangle^{2}\)15\(\triangle^{2}\)60c for good, 15\(\triangle^{2}\)15\(\triangle^{2}\)60c for extra fine quality; off grades entirely neglected. Butter substitutes, 12\(\triangle^{2}\)40c.

Cheese.—Michigan creams. 11\(\triangle^{2}\)20c; skims 4\(\triangle^{2}\)60c by 5\(\triangle^{2}\)60c by 6\(\triangle^{2}\)60c of strictly fresh; limed at 14\(\triangle^{2}\)15\(\triangle^{2}\)60c by bbl.

Cranberties quoted at \$5.50\(\triangle^{2}\)7\(\triangle^{2}\)50c by bbl.

Cranberties quoted at \$5.50\(\triangle^{2}\)7\(\triangle^{2}\)50c by bbl.

Dried Apples.—Dull at 3c \$\(\triangle^{2}\)60c by bc.

Tabor sold Flieschm na mixed lot of 11 head

lbs at \$3.
Tabor sold Flieschm n a mixed lot of 11 head Tabor sold Flieschm na mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3.50, and 4 fair steers av 1 (87 lbs at \$3.90.

Beach sold Capils a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 953 lbs at \$3.25.

Devine sold Suliv na mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 959 lbs at \$3.40.

Dunn sold Capils a mixed lot of 23 nead of fair butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$3.25, and a cow weighing 1,000 lbs at \$3.10 head of 25 nead beffers av 800 lbs at \$3.40.

Ramsev sold McIntire 13 far butchers' steers and beffers av 800 lbs at \$3.40.

Ramsev sold wistord & Beck a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 983 lbs at \$3.25, and a ch-ice cow weighing 1,430 lbs at \$4.

Conley sold Capils a bull weighing 1,020 lbs at \$3.60.

Egerton sold Fileschman 5 fair butche s't eifers Egerton soin riceschman 5 fair but he s' teifers a 714 I sat \$3 25, and 3 steersav 736 los at \$3 75. Bentley so d Reid a mixed lot of 33 head of good butchers' stock av \$68 lbs at \$340. Payne sold Resgan a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$3 15, less \$3 on toe lot.

s sold Fileschman 6 fair butchers' etcers Lewis sold Flieschman 6 fair butchers' eteers av 928 lbs at \$3 80, and a mixed lot of 5 head of thin b teners' stock av 914 lbs at \$2 80.

Sebring sold Capils a mixed lot of 23 head of good butchers' stock av 946 lbs at \$3 50, and 5 thin ones av 990 lbs at \$3.

Farso sold Capils 5 fair butchers' steers av 964 lbs at \$3 10.

SHEEP, The offerings of sheep numbered 4,987, against

2,59: last week. The sheep market ruled active, Dressed Hogs.—Cold weather, reduced receipts and a firmer tone at other points, give sellgot but a small pertion of the receipts; shippers
being willing to pay more for them than the local
packers are paying \$450 \$2 cwt. for good hogs.

Devine sol - Switzer & Ackley 200, part lambs, av 82 bbs at \$4.

Judson sold Stevens 34 av 77 lbs at \$3 25.

C Roe sold Stevens 69 av 86 lbs at \$3 25.

angell sold Stevens 100 av 79 lbs at \$3 20.

Capwell sold Loosemore 85 av 8 1 s at \$3.

Taror soid Loosemore 86, part lambs, av 67 lbs at \$3.0.

t \$3 s0, souton sold Fitzpatrick 111 av 86 hes at \$3. McMullen rold Stev ns 82 av 77 hs a \$2 90. Hamse, sold Stevens 60 av 84 hs at \$3 50. Spicer so d Webs 86 av 88 hs at \$3 40. mcMull.n sold Stevens 44 av 76 hs at \$2 90. Walls sold Burt spiner 24 av 88 hs at \$3 50. Glesson sold Burt spiner 24 av 88 hs at \$35. Glesson sold Burt spiner 24 av 83 hs at \$35. Van Tuyl sold Burt Spencer 50 av 76 lbs at \$3 25. G Freford sold Burt Spencer 220 av 88 lbs at

\$3 80.

Bently sold Frizpatrick 21 av 77 lbs at \$2 80.

Judson sol. Frizpatrick 33 av 80 lbs at \$3.

Devine sod Webb 56 av 70 lbs at \$3.

Jedele sold Frizpatrick 44 av 72 lbs at \$3 25, and 119 to Webb av 70 lbs at \$2 95.

Parsons sold Frizpatrick 14 av 79 lbs at \$3 25. rarsons sold retapartick 35 av 75 lbs at \$3 25. Inger-oil sold Fitzpatrick 35 av 75 lbs at \$3 25. Sweet sold Fitzpatrick 50 av 76 lbs at \$3 25. Spicer sold Webb 187 av 87 lbs at \$3 40. Plotts sold Areford & Beck 289 av 75 lbs at

McPadden sold Wreford & Bock 354 av 89 lbs

1,066 last week. There was an active demand for and prices for the best ruled a shade higher hogs, and the receipts were closed out at an ad. than on Saturosy. Fancy steers sold at \$5 15@ vance of 5@10 cents over the rates of last week.

vance of 5@10 cents over the rates of last we.

Fisher so'd Drake 10 av 208 lbs at \$3 90.
Pierce sold Drake 41 av 190 lbs at \$3 75.
Giddings sold Drake 45 av 291 lbs at \$3 75.
Moore sold Drake 50 av 229 lbs at \$3 90.
Howard sold Drake 50 av 229 lbs at \$3 75.
Moore sold Drake 11 av 220 lbs at \$3 90.
Gienn sold Drake 11 av 220 lbs at \$3 90.
Giddings sold Drake 21 av 174 lbs at \$3 90.
Sly sold Drake 24 av 288 lbs at \$3 90.
Angell sold Drake 24 av 288 lbs at \$3 90.
Angell sold Drake 27 av 20 lbs at \$3 80.
Larue sold Drake 37 av 200 lbs at \$3 80.
Larue sold Drake 37 av 200 lbs at \$3 80.
Larue sold Drake 15 av 276 lbs at \$3 85.
Stabler sold Drake 103 av 265 lbs at \$3 85.
Stabler sold Drake 62 av 220 lbs at \$3 85.
McMullen sold Drake 10 av 182 lbs at \$3 85.
McMullen sold Drake 10 av 293 lbs at \$3 85.
McMullen sold Drake 10 av 293 lbs at \$3 85.
McMullen sold Drake 16 av 185 lbs at \$3 65.
Capwell sold Drake 16 av 185 lbs at \$3 65.
Estep sold Drake 16 av 293 lbs at \$3 85.
McMullen sold Drake 44 av 293 lbs at \$3 85.
Step sold Drake 24 av 250 lbs at \$3 65.
Sitcor sold Drake 29 av 255 lbs at \$3 65.
Sitcor sold Drake 29 av 248 lbs at \$3 75.
Walls sold Drake 24 av 270 lbs at \$3 75.
Burch sold Drake 14 av 194 lbs at \$3 75.
Burch sold Drake 75 av 257 lbs at \$3 80.
Brocks sold Drake 87 av 296 lbs at \$3 85.
Brocks sold Drake 87 av 296 lbs at \$3 85. Brocka sold Drake 75 av 257 lbs at \$3 Adams cold Drake 87 av 806 lbs at \$3 8). Judson sold Sullivan 49 av 285 lbs at \$3 75.

King's Yards. Saturday, Jan. 9, 1885.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 244 cattle on sale. The supply was not enough to meet the wants of the trade, and the marnet raled strong at an advance of 15@25 cents over the rates of last week.

and helfers av 1,052 lbs at \$1 25, and 2 to Wreford and helfers av 1.032 ba at \$4.25, and 2 to Wreford & Beck av 230 bb at \$4.

Chap ton sold Kolb, a mixed lot of 6 head of this butchers' stock av 866 bb at \$3.

Cornwell sold Baxter 2 good butchers' helfers av 930 bb at \$4, and a nixed let of 18 head of this butchers' stock to McGee av 808 bb at \$3.

Antey sold Wreford & B ck a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 1.030 ibs at \$3.50.

Waters sold Genther 4 good butchers' steers av 1.090 bb at \$4.40, and 3 to Marx av 1, 96 ibs at \$4.40.

\$4 10.
Sceley sold John Wreford 4 fair butbhers'
heifers av 8.0 lbs at \$3 60
Proper sold Robinson 3 fair cows av 1,210 lbs at

Proper sold Robinson 3 fair cows av 1,210 lbs at \$3 10.
Comstock sold Wreford & Beck 2 good helfers av 7*2 lbs at \$3.20
Kalaher sold Hayes & Bussell a mixed lot of 9 hear of fair butch rs' tock av 700 lbs at \$3.25.
Beardslee so d Baxter 2 good butchers' steers av 940 lbs at \$4.25.
Kalaher sold McGee 3 fair butchers' helfers av 720 lbs at \$3.25.

Purdy sold McGee 3 fair cows av 906 lbs at \$3 15.

Loosemore sold. Loosemore a mixed lot of 24 head of fear butcuers' stock av 965 lbs \$3 25 Hiles sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of this butchers' stock av 674 lbs at \$3, and 2 good cows to Kolb av 1,145 lbs at \$3 50.

Loosemore sold Sullivan 3 fair oxen av 1,556 lbs at \$3 40.

Billkofeki sold Robinson 9 fair butchers' heifers av 777 lbs at \$3 75.

Blies sold McGee 5 bulls av 828 lbs at \$2 50.

Beards'ee sold Marx a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 653 lbs at \$2 90. and 3 fair steers av 873 lbs at \$3 50.

Webb sold Hayes & Bussell 11 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 975 lbs at \$3 50.

Webster sold sulliva 5 fair oxen av 1,578 lbs at \$3 35 and 6 good heifers to Hayes & Bussell av \$43 lbs at \$4.

Pordy sold Sullivan 2 choice oxen av 1,775 lbs at \$4 25. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,727. The sheep market opened up active at an advance of 15@25 cents over last week's prices, ruled steady and closed firm. G D Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 60 av 73 lbs

at \$3.

Nmith sold Wreford & Beck 71 av 80 lbs at \$3 25. Smith sold Wreford & Beck 71 av 80 108 at \$50 20. Waters sold Andrews 179 av 96 lbs av \$3 90. Kalaher sold Wreford & Beck 80 lambs av 63 Iba at \$4 50 Purcy sold Wreford & Beck 107 av 82 lbs at She, ard sold Wreford & Beck 63 av 82 lbs at \$3.50.

\$3 40.

Beardslee sold Andrews 123 av 76 lbs at \$3 25.

Taylor sold Wreford & Beck 48 av 88 lbs at \$3 70.

Morris sold Mor y 115 av 80 bs at \$3 50.

Brant sold Wreford & Beck 102 av 77 lbs a Downer sold Andrews 22 av 88 lbs at \$3.50. Hogan sold Andrews 45 av 54 lbs at \$2.75. Coms tock sold Wreford & Beck 30 av 60 lbs at \$2.70.

HOGS. The offerings of hegs numbered 714. The demand for rogs was fairly active and the recipts changed hands at about the same prices as those ruling at these yards last week.

those ruling at these yards last week.

Lovewell sold Rauss 25 av 234 bb at \$5.75.

Harger sold Rauss 85 av 186 lbs at \$3.75.

McHugh sold Rauss 85 av 186 lbs at \$3.75.

McHugh sold Rauss 54 av 232 bb at \$3.75.

Clark sol. Rauss 27 av 2.0 b at \$3.75.

Anstey sold Scofield 14 av 285 lbs at \$3.75.

Austey sold Scofield 21 av 265 lbs at \$3.75.

Lyan sold Rauss 55 av 236 bbs at \$3.75.

Nowher sold Rauss 55 av 236 bbs at \$3.75.

Coust ck old Rauss 53 av 255 lbs at \$3.75.

Coust ck old Rauss 33 av 255 lbs at \$3.75.

Smith sold Sull van 82 av 242 lbs at \$3.65.

Culver sold Sullvan 82 av 242 lbs at \$3.65.

Webb sold Rauss 13 av 28 bbs at \$3.75.

G D Spencer sold Sullvan 27 av 177 lbs at \$3.60.

Bea desce sold Rauss 49 av 283 lbs at \$3.75.

Fartholem weold Rauss 15 av 271 lbs at \$3.65.

Taylor sold Rauss 10 av 273 lbs at \$3.75.

CATTLE-Receipts 5.542, against 4.580 the prewions week. The cartle market opened up on Monday with 130 car loads on sale. Reports from the east were unfavorable, and although th a tendance of buyers was good, sellers had to shade prices 15@25 cents per hundred below the rates of the previous week to effect sales. The best steers on sale brought \$5 25@5 65; go d, \$4 85@5 20; fair to medium, \$4 15@4 75; Ught butchers, \$3 40@4; mixed butchers' st. ck, \$3 25@ 385. The supply was light on Tuesday, and the market ruled steady. On Wednesday there was a bet er feeling, and the market firmer. Of

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards.
Chokee Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.
Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers

the demand being for shipment. The local trade got but a small pertion of the receipts; shippers being willing to pay more for them than the local dealers thought they could afford. As compared with last week, prices averaged a strong 25 cents per hundred higher. The market closed strong with all sold.

Capwell sold Burt Spencer 110 av 90 lbs at \$3 50. Stabler sold Flizparrick 125 av 77 lbs at \$2 90. Stabler sold Flizparrick 125 av 77 lbs at \$3 20. Giddings sold Stevens 51 av 32 lbs at \$3 50. Estep sold Young 38 av 851 s at \$3 25. Estep sold Young 38 av 851 s at \$3 25. Monigomery -old -tevens 100 av 85 lbs at \$3 55. Burdoin sold Young 56 av 63 lbs at \$3 55. Devine sol Switzer & Ackley 200, part lambs, av 83 lbs at \$4. Lidger sold Stevens 21 av 71 lbs at \$3. Devine sol Switzer & Ackley 200, part lambs, av 83 lbs at \$4. Lidger sold Stevens 21 av 75 lbs at \$3 00. Shippers and Shippers are 50 av 81 lbs at \$4. Lidger sold Stevens 21 av 75 lbs at \$3 00. Shippers are 50 av 72 lbs at \$2.0 canadian feeders. 200 62 90 Stock bulls. 190 62 50 66 56 shippers are 50 av 81 lbs at \$4. Lidger sold Stevens 21 av 75 lbs at \$2.0 canadian feeders. 5 50 66 56 shippers are 50 av 81 lbs at \$4. Lidger sold Stevens 21 av 75 lbs at \$2.0 canadian feeders. 5 500 66 56 shippers are 50 av 81 lbs at \$4. Lidger sold Stevens 21 av 75 lbs at \$2.0 canadian feeders. 5 500 66 56 shippers are 50 av 81 lbs at \$4. Lidger sold Stevens 21 av 75 lbs at \$2.0 canadian feeders. 5 500 66 56 shippers are 50 av 5 SHEEP.-Receipts, 40,300, against 17,800 the pr

ious week. On Monday the supply of onsisted of 75 car loads. The market consisted of 75 car loads. The market oper slow, and early sales were considerably lower round, the late sales being made at a dictine 10015 cents. There was no change on Tuesd On Wednesday the market ruld a artive a higner, closing with far riogood 70 to 80 lbs a calling at \$3,00.50; 80 to 90 lbs, \$450.04; 90 to 1 lbs, \$450.04; 90 to 2 lbs, \$450.04; 90 to 1 lbs, \$450.04; do av 72 lbs at \$5; 121 do av 58 lbs at \$3 50; 210 d av 71 lbs at \$5 85. 87 av 72 lbs at \$5 75. av 71 lbs at \$5 89. 87 av 72 lbs at \$5 75.

Hogs.—Receipts 58,765. against 28,710 the previous week. The 'og trade op hed up slow of Mod day at a decline of 102/15 cents ruled stead;
O. Tu sday, and cl. sed on Wednesday with goed to choice Yorkers at \$404 15: frie do. \$3 8524 medium grades fair to choice, \$4064 10; good textra heavy, \$4:1024 15; pigs, common to choice \$4024 05; skips and culls, \$303 25.

Chicago.

CATTLE. - Receipts 32,534 against 29,050 the pre vious week, Shipments 12.690. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 5,400 head on The offerings of hogs numbered 1,547, against sale. The supply was lighter than expected, 5 70; fair to choice, \$4 80@5; common to good, \$3 85@4 :5; inferior to choice cows, \$1 40@9; and fleshy little steers at \$3 50@5 15. The receipts were light again on Tue-day and prices advanced 10 cents The market opened steady on Widnesday, but closed at a decline of 5 cents. There was no change on Thursday, but on Friday prices advanced 5@10 cents and this was followed by a like advance on Saturday, closing firm at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Hoss.—Receipts 145,484 against 106 392 last on Monday numbered 26 000 The market week Shipments 48,209. The supply of hogs was irr gular. Choice hogs were scarce and advanced 5 cents; while common declined 5 cents. Poor to prime light sold at \$3 500,23 95; inferior mixed to thice heave, \$3 55,24 10, with skips and culls at \$2 60,23 40. Hogs declined 5 cents on "nesday advanced 5 cents or "Wedges." the rates of last week.

Low-well sold McGee a mixed let of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 965 los at \$3.50.

Seeley sold Fireschman 3 fair butchers' cows av 1,050 lbs at \$3.

Harger sold Hersch 10 good butchers' steers

Fairs and culls at \$2.500,35 49. Hogs de lined 5 cents on "nesday, advanced 5 cents on Thurs ay, declined 5 cents on Friday, but recovered again on Saturday, closing with poor to prime light elling at \$2.500,300; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3.500,420; with skips and culls at \$2.500,350. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purit strength and wholesomeness. More economic than the ordic ary kinds, and cannot be sold competition with the multitude of low test, should be a sold the best of the sold competition with the multitude of low test, should be sold to COLIC MIXTURE weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wal Street, Mew York.

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At 10 cts, per lb, in kegs of 50 and 100 lbs. Sample by mail, 10 cts Address. W. Z. HUT HINSCN, d29-tf Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.



The supplier of the state of th DIFTY FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT

Wayne County Savings Bank, OF DETROIT, MICH. At the close of business January 4th, 1886,

LIABILITIES. Capital paid in ... Interest, exchange and reats ... 211 382 9 \$4,656,150 1 RESOURCES. Cash on hand and deposited in other banks, subject to check \$860,206 40 Loans, secured by collarerals 1,785,240 11.186 839 31 Invested in United States Michigan school districts and other bonds. Current xpenses. 5.134 4 6.25 1 Collections in transit.

5,134 46 6,625 1: 665 00 110,000 00 Banking house and lot \$4 056,130 14 one and accrued interest on loans, is vestments and premium on same .. \$ 52,500 00 I do solemnly swear that the above statement structo the best of my k owledge and belief. S. D. EL * OOD, Tressurer.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this fourth day of Jan ary, 1886. C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public. Notary Public.

Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum under the "Rules and Regulations of the Bank."

Money to loan at CUBRENT RATES OF INTER
Notary Public.

Seasily moved that two nene an lake up and move dispense with one-half the fence on his farm.

2. It is the only portable fence that will not blow down.

3. It is the most durable, being supported by an interest of the proof which will not decay. Parties or municipal corpora ions having legal-issued conds uncer the laws of this State can gediate same on favorable terms at this insti-tion. S. D. ELWOOD. ON S. TISPACTORY -ECURITIES.

WM. B. WESSON. Trea-urer WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW! IS VALUABLEin the way of bird

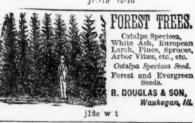


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tomatic Machines are not sold through Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 658 Broadway, New York, And In all Principal Cities. Business Established in 1859. ftg-cowtf-8t

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Live Stock and Real E-late Auct. neer. Sales made in any part of the Uni ed 'tale- and Cana da. Terms reasonable, and made known on application.

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Breeders o' pure bred Poisand China swine and registered Merico sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the firest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the pastive years that any other herd We bred only from animas of fine quality, as well as gift-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of youn boars and sows; dark in color, and of the quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

THE GREAT REMEDY! PROF. R. JENNINGS'

Horses, Cattle and Sheep.



This assertion is verified by published Annual Reports of the transactions of the Detroit Board of Fire Commissioners. A record which challenges the world; better than any number of invividual testimonials.

It will Cure in Horses: Colic, Cramp, Indigestion, Diarrhoea. Dysentery and Disordered Kidneys or Bladder. non, Diarrhea. Dysentery and Disordered Ene-leys or Bladder.

At will Cure in Cattle: Indigestion, Colic, Hoove or Blown, Diarrhea or Dysentery.

It will Cure in Sheep: Colic, Hoove, Diarrhea or Dysentery, when given according to directions

IT WILL PAY Every owner of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep his invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight full loses for Horses and Cattle and sixteen doses or sheep. A single dose in Colic wen given in ime usually has the desired effect. It will not

Prepared only by Prof. R. Jennings. Veterinary Surgeon 201 First St., Detroit, Mich. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

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PRICE, \$1 00 PER BOTTLE.

The Bat in Existence for the Farmer. 1. Because it is absolutely portable, being so

iron post which will not decay.

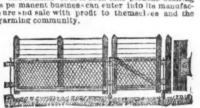
4 It is a so the best permanent fence because nothing need touch the ground but an iron post, and no wind will blow it down that will not blow down buildings and uproof trees.

5 It is a prifect fence for all kinds of stock.

The boards at the bottom, the braces and battens ow sufficiently so that tock will not ru to a whole wire force. The wires at the top prevent hores and cattle pushing against it an crowding it over as in ordinary board and rail ence.

6. It is cheap, costing but little if any more than nordinary board fence.

The demand or it is such that persons desiring



GARDEN FENCE.

Territory For Sale on Reasonable Terms. Also Farm Rights. Any person send-ing u- a description of his far n, with five cents per scre, will receive from us a certificate of anority with full directions for its manufaor use upon his farm. For particulars call on or address EWER & WHITE,
Battle Creek, Mich.

A FARM FOR SALE.

Being desirious of re iring, I offer my farm of 540 serves, located in the township of Pittsfield, Washtenaw Co., Mich., two miles from Saline, a prosperous village of over 1,000 inhabitants, and within six miles of Ann Arbor, the consty seat, and the locasion of the State University. There is a goot stream of living water, hesides two windmills and complete water system; two sets of buil ings in first-class shape, houses large and commodious; Su acres of wheat on ground, and about 160 acres seeded. The above property is under good fence, and is arranged for one or two farms of 300 and 240 acres respectfully. The soil is a gravelly loam. No clay on the entire property. The farm is well improved, and the location makes it very desirable. It is well adapted for stock or grain raising and especially adapted for mixed farming I will make it an inducement to any party or parties to purchase who may themselves call at the oremises or address.

J. C. ROUSE.

SALINE, MICH.

Farms, Farming Lands FOR SALE. Northern Michigan at Great Bargains. Terms

a Northern Antengan at offset to ten years time f payment very easy—five to ten years time liven if desired. Write and give us a description of what you want and we will select from our lat what we think will suit you, and send you is the work of the control of Will suit you, and sen olat and prices. Farming Land For Sale Cheap.

Twelve thousand acres of farming land in Gladwin County, Michigan. Good soil, good water, and one of the most healthy counties in the State, for particulars inquire of Rugene Foster, agent at Gladwin, the County Seat of Gladwin County, or of BUTMAN & RUST, Saginaw City, Mich. Plats furnished on application. FOR SALE. I will sell my fruit farm near Muckegon, Mich.

-40 acres in all, 19 set out to fruit, a out 2,300 peach trees, 2,700 grape vines and 400 pium trees.

Price \$2,000, will give time on it if so desired. For particulars, address

A. W. SLAV FOV,
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THAT desirable Farm of land known as the Hiram Smith place, containing 80 acres, centrally located, being within one mile each of Carleton and Waltz Station, and two miles from Belder, in Monroe County, is offered for sale. It is in a good state of cultivation, has good barn and orchard, and will be sold at a rasonable price and on easy torms. asonable price and on easy terms.

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